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'No negotiations, no compromises, no attempts at face-saving and no rewards for aggression.'

—President Bush



'There will be no negotiations. There will be a contact with a message.'

—Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's foreign minister and likely EC representative for a Gulf peace initiative.



Captain Peter Griffiths/The Associated Press

Self-propelled M109 artillery guns of Britain's 40th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, standing ready for action as part of the allied force in the Saudi desert.

In 'One Last Attempt,' Bush Offers Baghdad A Meeting in Geneva

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, saying he was making "one last attempt" to avoid a war in the Gulf, proposed Thursday that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d meet with Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq on Jan. 7, 8 or 9 in Geneva in an effort to settle the Gulf crisis peacefully.

But Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker backed up the newest diplomatic initiative with strong language, warning President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the United States and its allies remain committed to the use of force if Iraq fails to withdraw from Kuwait by the Jan. 15 deadline set by the United Nations.

"This offer is being made subject to the same conditions as my previous attempt," Mr. Bush said in a statement that was issued less than an hour before the president met congressional leaders at the White House. "No negotiations, no compromises, no attempts at facesaving and no rewards for aggression. What there will be if Iraq accepts this offer is simply and importantly an opportunity to resolve this crisis peacefully."

Mr. Baker, at a swearing-in ceremony for the new U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Edward W. Gnehm Jr., said, "The dark days of Iraq's cruel occupation are numbered."

He added: "Iraq must now choose to quit the soil of its peaceful neighbor or risk devastating consequences. And so, as Jan. 15 approaches, we are closer and closer to restoring Kuwait's sovereignty, whether by peace or whether by force, but Kuwait's sovereignty is going to be restored."

The possible meeting with Mr. Aziz represents a sharp scaling back from Mr. Bush's proposal on Nov. 30 to have Mr. Baker meet face-to-face with President Hussein in Baghdad. The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Mr. Baker would carry a letter to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Bush, which Mr. Aziz could then deliver to the Iraqi leader in the event of a Geneva meeting.

Mr. Baker is to leave on Sunday for a trip to the Gulf in what is expected to be a final round of consultations with American allies there before the UN deadline.

Previously, the Iraqis had proposed that Mr. Baker come to Baghdad on Jan. 12, but the administration rejected that date as being too close to the UN deadline. Mr. Fitzwater said Thursday that the administration had not changed its position on that date.

Administration officials indicated privately a willingness to consider an alternative offer for a Baker-Hussein meeting in Baghdad while Mr. Baker is traveling in the Gulf region, but they rejected any attempt by Mr. Hussein to avoid the UN deadline.

Mr. Bush's announcement appeared to preempt moves in Congress to begin a potentially contentious debate on a resolution giving Mr. Bush authorization to use military force. Congressional leaders said they would not vote on any resolution until Mr. Baker's mission was completed.

The White House restated its view that although it would like Congress to approve such a resolution, it preferred no legislative action to a contentious debate that might signal disunity to Iraq.

"If Congress wants to endorse the UN resolutions, and the president's responsibility to carry out their thrust, he would be very happy," said the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu. "If they want to stand up and be counted, he would be very happy. But if all they do is enter into an extended debate without a result, it would be counterproductive."

Crisis in the Gulf

Rumors of a settlement are rife in Paris and New York.

The leaders of Egypt, Syria, Sudan and Libya have held a meeting.

Britain, citing public threats, expelled 75 Iraqis.

Articles on Page 3

■ Iraqi Expresses Interest

Tod Robberson of The Washington Post reported from Baghdad:

The Iraqi government declined official comment on President Bush's proposal, but a top official made clear that Iraq still wanted Mr. Baker to come to Baghdad for talks with President Hussein.

A statement by the Iraqi speaker of parliament, Saadi Mehdi Saleh, marked the third time in as many days that Iraqi officials had expressed a strong desire to revive the idea of a Baker visit to Baghdad.

Kiosk

In Singapore, Expanded Role For President

SINGAPORE (Combined Dispatches) — Parliament voted Thursday to change the way Singapore is governed by replacing the ceremonial post of president with an elected office that has expanded powers.

Critics of the change asserted that the new presidential post was earmarked for former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who stepped down in November after 31 years at the helm. The vote was 75 to 1 in favor of a bill to amend the constitution. Chaim See Tong, the sole opposition member of Parliament, cast the only negative vote. *(AP, UPI)*

General News

3 U.S. advisers were reported slain in El Salvador after their helicopter landed. Page 2.

Illegal immigrant Chinese pay up to $50,000 to go into servitude in New York. Page 2.

For General Ramos, running for Philippine presidency, it's 'Call me Mister.' Page. 2.

Rejecting a cease-fire call, Somali rebels blocked the evacuation of foreigners. Page 2.

The French government announced a crackdown on Corsican separatists. Page 2.

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2,573.51	DM	1.493
Down	Pound	1.9465
37.13	Yen	133.05
	FF	5.0745

The Minuet Over Dates: Neither Side Expects Much

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In proposing a meeting in Switzerland next week between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, President George Bush has effectively acknowledged that his original formula for contacts with Baghdad was flawed and had to be changed.

Arab diplomats in Washington said Thursday, however, that they doubted Iraq would accept the president's new initiative. What they expect instead is that President Saddam Hussein will now reinvite Mr. Baker to Baghdad sometime before the Jan. 15 United Nations deadline, forcing the Bush administration either to choose its initial proposal or be depicted as rejecting diplomacy.

What both U.S. officials and Arab diplomats do agree on is that all of this maneuvering over the dates is a minuet — which neither Washington nor Baghdad really expects to produce a peaceful Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Each side seems to want the meeting more to trump the other than to talk. The White House wants the meeting so that it can tell Congress and the public that it did everything possible to avoid a war, if the Iraqis ignore the UN deadline. The Iraqis want the meeting in order to engage Washington in negotiations that will force the president to ignore the deadline.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The president's hard-line approach to these proposed talks seems out of sync with the mood of both the country and the Congress. To listen to Mr. Bush, Secretary Baker's sole assignment will be to ask Mr. Aziz for Iraq's unconditional surrender — unilateral withdrawal from Kuwait.

The president almost said as much Thursday. He declared that the meeting with Iraq was designed purely to underscore America's determination to get Mr. Hussein's forces out of Kuwait and would involve "no negotiations, no compromises, no attempts at facesaving and no rewards for aggression."

But such unconditional surrender before a single shot has been fired would be virtually unprecedented. The balance of power in the Gulf, in the Iraqis' view, does not require such a move at this time. And the country and Congress seem to want to see whether some sort of deal that would avoid a war could be struck — whether it might be reached on Jan. 3, Jan. 6, Jan. 12 or even Jan. 15.

At a briefing Thursday, Richard A. Boucher, a State Department spokesman, was pressed on a question that is bound to be asked frequently in the coming days: why the administration is prepared to hold talks with Mr. Aziz, who is not even considered a member of Mr. Hussein's inner circle, on Jan. 9 in Geneva but will not accept Iraq's offer to receive Mr. Baker in Baghdad on Jan. 12. Mr. Boucher had some difficulty answering.

"The date of the 12th," said Mr. Boucher, "I think, has been repeatedly explained by us as being much too close to the UN deadline. Obviously, we don't think that the dates of the 7th or the 9th are affected by that."

As for Congress, The Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said after talks Thursday with Mr. Bush that all lawmakers agreed Iraq must leave Kuwait. Where they disagree with the president, Senator Mitchell said, is on "whether the resort to force should be early, or whether the resort to force should be a truly last resort

See DIPLOMACY, Page 3

Algerians Say Iraqis Want Pullout Pledges

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — President Saddam Hussein wants guarantees before agreeing to evacuate Kuwait that Iraq will not be attacked subsequently by the United States or Israel, high Algerian government officials said Thursday.

Such a hedged offer to withdraw, discussed last month in Baghdad between President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Mr. Hussein, represented a major change from earlier Iraqi insistence that Kuwait would remain an integral part of Iraq, according to the officials.

"Gone in about six weeks was a certain Iraqi arrogance bordering on unconsciousness," they said.

They said President Hussein now fully understood that Iraq could only lose if war broke out after the expiration of the Jan. 15 deadline contained in the UN Security Council Resolution authorizing the use of force.

American and other Western officials had previously theorized that President Hussein's hold on the Baghdad government remained so total that even senior aides had failed to get that essential message across.

A Western diplomat conversant with the Baghdad discussion said the Algerians noted a wide change in Mr. Hussein's thinking from the "surrealistic mood of euphoria" that obtained there in the weeks after Iraq's annexation of its "19th province," as Iraq calls Kuwait.

"No longer do the Iraqi leaders say privately that Kuwait is Iraqi," he said.

Known for their painstaking diplomacy, such as helping arrange the release of American diplomats held hostage in the Tehran embassy for 444 days in 1979-1981, the Algerians nonetheless remain careful about claiming success for their president's Dec. 11-18 Middle East mission.

Even before Colonel Bendjedid flew to Jordan on the first leg of his rounds taking him to 13 countries, Algerian officials warned against describing his mission as anything other than exploratory — and certainly not mediation — in the event such caution proved well founded.

At the last minute King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who twice had sent a key emissary here to iron out details, changed his mind, and a Saudi news agency dispatch announced that the Algerian leader would not be visiting Riyadh after all.

EC Official Stresses the Point: 'No Negotiations'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community will insist that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait as a condition to negotiations on the Gulf crisis, Luxembourg's foreign minister said Thursday.

"There will be no negotiations," the foreign minister, Jacques Poos, said of a possible EC mission to Iraq. "There will be a contact with a message."

"Iraq must leave Kuwait, totally and unconditionally before the date set out in the United Nations resolution," Mr. Poos said, "and full sovereignty must be restored to Kuwait. Only after this is achieved will we look at how to handle the post-crisis situation.

"Negotiations are left to a later date if the precondition is fulfilled and the precondition is the evacuation of Kuwait," said Mr. Poos, whose country assumed the rotating presidency of the 12-nation EC on Tuesday.

The Iraqi ambassador to the Community and Belgium, Zaid Haidar, said earlier Thursday that

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Barry Thumma/The Associated Press

CONGRESS ON STANDBY — Democratic congressional leaders announcing Thursday that a recess had been canceled so a debate on the Gulf crisis could be held if needed. From left are Thomas S. Foley, George J. Mitchell and Richard A. Gephardt. Page 3.

German Military Gets Ready to Fight

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The first German military unit sent to a distant war zone since World War II will begin leaving for Turkey on Sunday despite opposition protests, government spokesmen said Thursday.

The force of 18 jet fighters and about 270 pilots and support workers is part of a NATO unit that is being sent to defend Turkey against possible attack by Iraq. The alliance said this week it was acting at Turkey's request.

Aides to Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Germany was obliged by its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to send the planes. They rejected opposition demands that the matter be brought before the Bundestag, or parliament, for open debate.

The symbolism of sending German troops into a foreign war zone has upset some Germans. Some of these critics, including leaders of the opposition Social Democratic Party, fear it could usher in a new era in which Germany would again play a military role in the world.

A member of the Social Democratic leadership, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, warned that the government was "dragging us or letting us slide into war." Another prominent Social Democrat, Hertha Däubler-Gmelin, said Germany must "make every possible effort against war and in favor of negotiation."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher deflected criticism by reaffirming his support for peace initiatives aimed at defusing the Gulf crisis. After meeting in Bonn with Foreign Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali of Algeria, Mr. Genscher said he would continue working for "a peaceful solution based on the United Nations Security Council resolutions."

In a statement, Mr. Genscher and his Algerian counterpart said they both attached "great importance" to the meeting of European foreign ministers scheduled Friday in Brussels.

The German squadron being sent to Turkey will join squadrons from Italy and Belgium in a 42-aircraft unit. According to NATO plans, the unit will be stationed at a base near Malatya, about 240 miles (about 385 kilometers) from the Iraqi border.

Officials said the planes would serve solely as a deterrent, stressing that they were not to be used in an offensive against Iraq. If Iraq were to attack Turkey, however, they would probably be used.

The Alpha jets that Germany is sending to Turkey were manufactured jointly by Germany and France during the 1980s. They are equipped for anti-helicopter and anti-tank warfare.

German, Italian, and Belgian pilots have been training together for more than 20 years. They have participated regularly in NATO exercises in Turkey.

The last German forces sent into action were East Germans who backed the Soviet-sponsored invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. No

See NATO, Page 3

Kremlin and Republics Reach a Budget Accord

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev reached a provisional agreement Thursday with the Soviet Union's squabbling republics on funding the federal budget over the coming year and on urgent economic stabilization measures.

The agreement represents a significant success for the beleaguered Soviet leader, who had warned that failure to agree on a budget for 1991 would mean the collapse of the Soviet economy and the end of the Soviet Union.

It also reduces, for the time being at least, the risk of a showdown between the authorities in Moscow and the giant Russian Republic, led by Boris N. Yeltsin, Mr. Gorbachev's main rival.

The Soviet press agency Tass reported that an agreement on "stabilizing the social and economic situation in the country" had been approved at a meeting of the Federation Council attended by Mr. Gorbachev and representatives of the 15 republics.

Under constitutional changes approved last month, the Federation Council, which was an advisory body, is now responsible for deciding policy involving the interests of the republics and the center.

In a television interview Thursday night, Mr. Gorbachev hailed the agreement as a step toward a new Union Treaty on the division of political and economic power in a reshaped Soviet federation.

"The results of our work show convincingly that we will be able to take control of the situation," he

See SOVIETS, Page 3

The Big Bang Theory Has a Black Hole

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A critical element of the widely accepted Big Bang theory about the origin and evolution of the universe is being discarded by some of its staunchest advocates, which has thrown the field of cosmology into turmoil.

According to the Big Bang theory, matter from the explosive moment of cosmic creation originally was evenly spread throughout the universe.

But galaxies tend to be clumped together, an awkward fact that astronomers have sought to explain by assuming that cold, invisible matter is a major attractive force.

The cold dark matter model, as it is called, accounts well for local clustering but does not explain the giant superstructures recently found in galactic surveys, such as the "great wall," a string of galaxies stretching across the sky for at least a half-billion light-years.

A new analysis of a highly accurate survey conducted by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite now shows the universe to be full of such superstructures and companion supervoids.

A major problem is that these structures appear to be far too vast to have formed since the Big Bang.

The analysis has led a team of British and Canadian scientists to conclude, in a report published Thursday in the journal Nature, that the theory in its present form must be abandoned.

The journal noted that the report, by Dr. Will Saunders of Oxford University and colleagues, "is all the more remarkable for coming from a group of authors that includes some of the theory's longtime supporters."

With its repeated inability to reconcile the evidence and the theory, cosmology is in disarray. Scientists are trying to patch together a modified version of the theory, testing alternative concepts that had been set aside and looking for new theories to explain how the universe got to be the way it is observed today.

"We're floundering around with lots of ideas," said Dr. Alan Dressler, an astrophysicist at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, regretting the apparent demise of a theory that had been held for more than a decade. "The one idea that was too good to be true turned out to be too good to be true."

But despite the confused state of their field, cosmologists insist that there is no reason to abandon the overall Big Bang theory or to question the premise that lies at the foundation of the troubled cold dark matter model.

Scientists continue to estimate that, judging from gravitational effects on galaxies and other large cosmic structures, 90 percent to 99 percent of the mass in the universe is hidden from view.

To explain how this matter could be invisible and yet be massive enough to support the development of large structures such as galaxies, scientists conceived of the matter as being cold — that is, consisting of slow-moving particles that would radiate little detectable energy but would be able to fall together into galaxy-size clumps.

Any number of exotic and as yet undiscov-

See BANG, Page 3

The Next President Of the Philippines? 'Just Call Me Mister'

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

SOGOD, Philippines — Here in southern Leyte, in a town hit hard by a recent typhoon, is a good place to watch Fidel V. Ramos go about his unorthodox campaign to succeed President Corazon C. Aquino, who says she will not run again in 1992.

Mr. Ramos, the defense secretary, is running for president by trying to do his job.

Thus Mr. Ramos, a methodical and sometimes humorless man, tried to resist all talk of the presidency. Providing a long discourse on the declining Communist insurgency here, the crucial bridge between Mindanao and Luzon, he pretended not to hear efforts to interrupt him with political questions.

When some of the local officials and mayors he met for briefings and conversation made effusive introductions as the country's next president, he even managed to blush a little, waving off the words with a shrug of the hand.

One mayor began by saying, "Do I address you as General Ramos and Mr. Secretary or as Mr. Future President?"

"Just call me Mister," Mr. Ramos said quickly. A bit later he told the mayors: "Prepare for the elections in '92, of course. But do it by doing your job."

For now, that is Mr. Ramos's credo, and it is a luxury that other potential candidates with congressional seats, like the Senate president, Jovito Salonga, or Senator Joseph Estrada and the House speaker, Ramon Mitra Jr., cannot afford.

Doing their job well, a senior Western diplomat said, "won't help them because it means cooperating with the administration."

As for Mr. Ramos, the diplomat said bluntly: "He's been running for president for a long time, and at this point he stands a good chance. His ratings are high, and he has the benefit of a bully pulpit and an airplane."

Those are advantages Mr. Ramos has used freely. The trip to southern Leyte, which began before dawn, was his 84th in 1990.

"I travel, on average, about 1.5 times a week," said Mr. Ramos, 62, a West Point graduate known as Eddie who is fond of statistics and charts.

"But there is always some business to be done," he said, "and usually a meeting of the local Peace and Order Council," a gathering of regional officials and military officers to discuss strategy, coordination and development.

Still, these days, Mr. Ramos tries to brighten his sometimes intricate and dull oratory with local jokes in Tagalog that he has a local officer write out for him, and he is making shorter speeches than before.

And his answers to questions from regional audiences at open community meetings are more tart and more critical, especially toward those who are "playing politics" with important national issues, such as defense and the American military bases in the Philippines.

"No one has a monopoly on nationalism," Mr. Ramos said at one point, criticizing those who want the American bases gone by September 1991, with no phase-out.

He has long favored a final extension until 1998, the 100th anniversary of the Philippines' declaration of independence from Spain, which would allow everyone time to find some additional, commercial uses for the bases.

"If we take the bases over tomorrow, we'd need a much bigger defense budget," Mr. Ramos said, "and the cake is only so big."

At another point, he praised the "vast majority" of the armed forces for staying loyal to Mrs. Aquino and to constitutional democracy.

"These coup-plotters just want to shortcut the path to influence and power" that their classmates are responsibly treading with hard work, Mr. Ramos said.

"We have given the president a guarantee that she will serve until the last day of her six-year term of office," he said.

That, of course, is Mr. Ramos's most fundamental task, and he is given much credit, first as chief of staff and then as defense secretary, for forestalling a long series of coup attempts.

Leyte and Samar remain some of the most wretched parts of the Philippines, with poor soil and a depressed market for copra.

But when the governor of Southern Leyte, Oscar Tan, took Mr. Ramos around the marketplace and port, supposedly an inspection tour of typhoon damage, it became something of a political walkabout.

Mr. Ramos made a sort of bashful effort to speak to people in the market, largely confining himself to vigorous waves and handshakes.

On the military plane back to Manila, Mr. Ramos finally gave in to questions about the presidency.

"I'm being pushed into it," he said. "Unlike many of the others, it's not my lifelong ambition."

"But if I do decide to try," said Mr. Ramos, a fine officer to the last, "the next step would be to talk to the president," whose support is important to his chances.

"There's so much for government to do," he said, in the nearest thing to criticism of Mrs. Aquino. "But movement has to be in a firm direction. It's not done by rotating in place."



Kevin Cohen/The Associated Press

Suspects in the case of a Chinese who, the New York police say, refusing to pay his entry debt, was kidnapped and tortured.

Illegal Chinese Buy Into N.Y. Servitude

Fees Up to $50,000 Control Immigrants Smuggled In

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of illegal Chinese immigrants pay tens of thousands of dollars to become modern-day indentured servants in the New York City area in return for counterfeit identification papers and passage to the United States, according to law enforcement authorities.

Searching for a better life in a country that in Chinese is nicknamed Jin Shan, or Golden Mountain, the immigrants, many of them farmers or laborers from Fujian Province in southern China, pay or promise to pay as much as $50,000 apiece to be smuggled into the United States.

On Monday, when Kin Wah Fong, 30, a restaurant worker who came from Fujian four months ago refused to pay his smugglers, he was kidnapped, held for ransom and tortured, the police said.

The kidnapping and the arrest of his 13 captors, all illegal aliens from Fujian, shed light on the well-organized underground world of smugglers that extends thousands of miles from provincial villages to Hong Kong, Thailand, South America, Canada and the United States.

The ultimate destination is most often New York, with its large Chinese population, the Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

But until they pay their debts, the aliens become slaves, often forced by the smuggling ring into illegal activities such as collecting extortion payments and dealing in drugs, according to Lieutenant Joseph Pollini of city's police department.

Kidnapping of undocumented Chinese immigrants is a relatively new phenomenon here, Lieutenant Pollini said. "It seems we're getting more Asian-related cases. This could be more widespread than it appears."

Police officials say it is impossible to know how many such cases have occurred because the Chinese, traditionally wary of policemen and handicapped by a language barrier, may not have reported them.

New York City is home to about 300,000 Chinese. A large influx came in the early 1980s, and city officials estimate that there are 30,000 undocumented Chinese in the city, most of them from Fujian Province.

The province lies across the Taiwan Strait, north of Guangzhou, and is largely rural and impoverished. The number of people leaving Fujian exploded after China relaxed its travel rules in the 1970s.

The police say they believe the smuggling network is connected with Chinese organized crime and has grown as the emigrants from Fujian have taken over a large part of the drug trade in New York.

"They are powerful in the drug trade in the New York area," said Mary Irene Cooper of the Drug Enforcement Agency. "They have a strong allegiance with the population and they tend to be more violence-prone than the other Chinese traffickers. They mix with the gangs."

The number of illegal Chinese aliens arrested in the United States has quadrupled in the last three years, a spokesman for the immigration service said.

In 1988, 288 undocumented Chinese were arrested, he said; in 1990, the number grew to 1,353.

The smuggling organizations are sophisticated in that they recruit directly in Chinese villages and follow an illegal immigrant all the way through to the United States, where they then provide him with working papers, food and shelter, law enforcement authorities said.

The price demanded is also the highest among smugglers. Chinese pay from $20,000 to $50,000, while Mexicans will pay about $2,000 for a ride across the border hidden in a truck or car, officials said.

"We're dealing with a changing profile of illegal aliens," said Alan Friess, chief of the immigration service's fraud division in the New York area. "They travel a greater distance and there is a greater availability of forged documents."

In return, the Chinese immigrants, with little knowledge of English or of American ways, are saddled with a debt that virtually imprisons them. If not forced into illegal activities, they become targets of labor exploitation, working at the most menial jobs.

Somali Rebels Reject Cease-Fire, Blocking Foreigners' Exit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — Rebels fighting to overthrow President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia on Thursday rejected his call for a cease-fire and blocked an international effort to rescue foreigners from the capital.

Several countries were reportedly seeking a cease-fire to evacuate their nationals from Mogadishu.

"A cease-fire only for evacuation of foreigners has no meaning," said Abdul Kadir, foreign secretary of the rebel United Somali Congress, speaking in Rome. "It makes no sense just to stop the fighting and to start again later. This just makes it easier for Siad Barre to organize another counterattack."

Mr. Siad Barre, the European Community and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt appealed for a cease-fire Wednesday. The Somali prime minister said talks could follow.

Italy said Thursday that Mr. Siad Barre had agreed to a sea and air evacuation of foreigners but that the rescue of several hundred foreign nationals still depended on achieving a cease-fire.

Mr. Siad Barre said he would allow Italian military transport aircraft to land in Mogadishu, the Italian Foreign Ministry said. It also reported that he said ships sent to evacuate foreigners would be allowed to dock in the capital.

Italy has sent four transport planes to stand by in Nairobi for a possible evacuation of about 470 foreigners in Mogadishu, most of them Italians.

Mr. Kadir said that although the United Somali Congress was willing to discuss a provisional government with other opposition factions, it sought one in which "Siad Barre has no influence at all."

The rebel spokesman said fighting continued in Mogadishu, where five previous days of combat with loyalist forces has left hundreds dead.

Mr. Kadir restated opposition to the use of foreign military units for evacuation, which he said should be carried out by the International Red Cross.

Government officials in Bonn said Germany, France and Italy were trying to arrange a halt to the fighting in an attempt to get their nationals out of Somalia. The U.S. State Department said it was ordering the evacuation of all American citizens and diplomats in Somalia — about 85 people in all — but had no concrete plans yet for doing so.

All four nations have said that a halt in the fighting must precede any evacuation.

The rebels are trying to topple the government of Mr. Siad Barre, a former army commander who has ruled the Horn of Africa nation since taking power in a coup in 1969.

Two French warships, carrying helicopters apiece, headed for Somalia on Thursday in a contingency plan to evacuate foreigners.

The frigate La Motte-Picquet had been patrolling the Strait of Hormuz to enforce the trade embargo against Iraq. The logistics vessel Jules Verne sailed from the Red Sea port of Djibouti. *(AP, Reuters)*

U.S. Says Helicopter Crew Was Slain After Landing Safely in El Salvador

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Thursday that three members of the crew of a U.S. helicopter hit by rebel gunfire in El Salvador were killed after they landed their craft.

The United States has evidence that the three servicemen were alive when the helicopter landed and were not found dead inside the aircraft, as guerrillas had contended, a Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, said.

Each of the three victims had a gunshot wound in the head, the spokesman said, and there was no evidence that they had fired their personal weapons or the M-60 machine gun that was on board the UH-1H Huey transport helicopter.

"My understanding is that all three had gunshot wounds to the head," Mr. Williams said. "Two of these had no other apparent wounds."

A U.S. military source said earlier that the crew was shot and killed by the rebels.

Mr. Williams said a team of U.S. military forensic specialists had flown to El Salvador from Miami to examine the victims.

Initial reports had indicated that the Americans were killed when the helicopter was hit by rebel fire.

The leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front said in a radio broadcast Wednesday that its forces shot down the helicopter and killed the three Americans near Lolotique, a village 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of the capital, San Salvador.

The Salvadoran armed forces said the rebels used a ground-to-air missile to bring down the craft, a version not confirmed by the rebel radio report.

The incident occurred four days after an announcement by the rebels that they were suspending a five-week military campaign that claimed hundreds of lives across the country. It followed reports that the rebels had received anti-aircraft missiles from leftist officers of Sandinista army in neighboring Nicaragua.

The Pentagon said the helicopter was downed by small-arms fire. "They managed to get the aircraft down all right," the U.S. military source said. He said the crew was shot and killed after safely landing the helicopter.

Washington has a contingent of about 55 noncombat U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to help the country's armed forces.

The Pentagon said the names of the three, assigned to the 4th Battalion of the 228th Aviation Regiment and based in Panama, were being withheld until relatives were notified.

The aircraft was on a routine mission returning from San Salvador to Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras, it said. The bodies were recovered by the Salvadoran armed forces and taken to San Salvador, the Pentagon said.

A broadcast by the rebel Radio Venceremos said the guerrillas found three bodies in the wreckage with U.S. military identification on them, along with two-way radio equipment, a Browning pistol and an M-60 machine gun.

In the broadcast, the rebels said they did not know they were shooting down a U.S. helicopter. "At the time, it was a war craft that was overflying a war zone, and within this context it was shot down," a rebel statement said.

Washington has been considering sending more than $40 million to the government of President Alfredo Cristiani as a result of the recent rebel offensive, in which more than 600 people died and two planes were shot down.

The United States has pumped $4.7 billion in military and economic aid to buttress a succession of governments since the civil war began in October 1979. The conflict has claimed more than 73,000 lives.

Efforts by the two sides to negotiate peace have resulted in deadlock so far. *(AP, Reuters)*

Floods Hit Northern Mexico

United Press International

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — Heavy rains and flooding in the northern Mexican province of Sinaloa have left some 22,000 people homeless and have caused millions of dollars in agricultural damage, authorities said. Flooding began when the river El Fuerte overflowed from downpours that started Dec. 28.

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• Grand Hotel Esplanade, BERLIN
• Confederation Centre, GENEVE

Yosemite Dispute Heats Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. said Thursday that he could not block the sale of the American entertainment giant MCA Inc. to a Japanese electronics company, but he again called on the buyer to donate MCA's concessions business at Yosemite National Park to the government.

MCA's president, Sid Sheinberg, rejected the request and accused Mr. Lujan of trying to force MCA and its buyer, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., to give away assets.

As part of its $7.5 billion purchase of MCA, Matsushita acquired Yosemite Park Curry Co., which operates tourist facilities in the California park.

That acquisition has proved ticklish for Matsushita, which is sensitive to concerns about the transfer of U.S. cultural assets to foreign owners.

Wednesday, Matsushita accused Mr. Lujan of inciting fears of Japanese control of Yosemite to "intimidate and coerce" the company into donating park facilities estimated at more than $100 million.

Thursday, Mr. Lujan replied that the concessions was worth about $40 million, a tiny portion of the takeover deal.

But Mr. Sheinberg insisted that the business was worth $100 million and said, "People do not give away assets worth $100 million or even $40 million." *(AP, WP)*

Paris to Crack Down After Corsica Bombings

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Alarmed that Corsica might be sliding into a period of ungovernability, the French government pledged Thursday to restore order on the Mediterranean island after the recent murder of three local politicians and a resurgence of separatist violence.

After an emergency cabinet meeting led by President Francois Mitterrand, the government announced the replacement of the top security official in Corsica and said further changes would be ordered in the territory's police and judicial system.

But the government also reaffirmed plans to push through a new law giving greater autonomy to the island, which has proudly maintained a strong political and cultural identity of its own since it was acquired by France from Genoa in 1768.

Although there was repeated evidence throughout 1990 that separatist guerrillas had abandoned a truce announced two years earlier, fears of a more generalized breakdown of law and order in Corsica have only began to grow in Paris in the last two months.

On Wednesday night, in what was seen as a gesture of defiance before the cabinet meeting Thursday, a splinter group of the 15-year-old National Front for the Liberation of Corsica seized a dozen hostages for two hours at a tourist resort and launched a new series of bomb attacks that destroyed 40 vacation homes.

The front, the most extreme of numerous separatist factions, frequently burns down summer villas owned by non-Corsicans. It also promotes Corsican nationalism among local students and has been blamed for machine-gun attacks on public buildings in which the French flag was apparently the target. In a statement Thursday, the splinter group vowed to achieve "a process of true decolonization."

But the separatists are not thought responsible for three murders that have recently convulsed the island's political circles. The most prominent victim was Lucien Tirroloni, a local deputy who was also president of the Corsican Chamber of Agriculture. The other two were mayors of small rural communities.

After the cabinet session Thursday, the deputy justice minister, Georges Kiejman, urged Corsicans to cooperate with police in their investigations and to abandon the traditional "law of silence" that often protects those responsible for violence carried out by political and criminal clans.

Although promising to "reaffirm the authority of the state," Mr. Kiejman denied that local security forces required reinforcement. With a population of only 250,000, he said Corsica already had one policeman per 103 inhabitants compared with one per 290 elsewhere in France.

One nationalist leader, Leo Battesti, told French television that criminals were gaining power on the island. "Nationalists are being blamed," he said. "What we are witnessing is a Mafia-like drift. There is no district, no village on our island without its local small-time gangster."

Israeli Consulate in Moscow

Reuters

MOSCOW — Israel reopened a consulate in Moscow on Thursday, almost 24 years after the Kremlin severed diplomatic ties.

WORLD BRIEFS

Press Barred as UN Aide Visits Gaza

JERUSALEM (AP) — The president of the United Nations General Assembly, Guido de Marco, visited the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, but the Israeli Army blocked reporters from covering his visit.

Mr. De Marco's trip to Israel and the occupied territories followed three resolutions by the UN Security Council condemning Israel's treatment of the Palestinians and calling for greater international protection for them.

But Mr. De Marco, who is also Malta's foreign minister, said his visit was not linked to the Security Council criticism of Israel. He said its purpose was to highlight "the human side of the Palestinian problem; looking at the humanitarian aspect, the human dignity of everyone."

A Soviet Show of Force in the Baltics

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet troops surrounded two Communist Party buildings in Lithuania on Thursday, and party officials ordered Latvia's main printing plant returned to their control.

A senior researcher at the Lithuanian Information Institute, Andrei Lyakov, said Soviet Interior Ministry troops had begun controlling entry to the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and to the Institute of Party History. The republic's non-Communist government wants independent groups to have access to the properties.

In Latvia, Soviet Interior Ministry forces guarded the entrance to the republic's largest printing plant. Inside, workers were refusing to operate machines as long as the troops remained. A week ago, the plant declared its intention to form an independent company. The Communist Party of Latvia on Thursday ordered the plant director, Kazimir Dundurs, to return the presses to the party.

Talks Fail to Halt Albanian Exodus

ATHENS (AP) — Hundreds of Albanians continued to cross into Greece on Thursday, despite talks between Greek and Albanian officials aimed at stopping their exodus.

Spokesmen for the northwestern provinces of Ioannina and Thesprotia which border on Albania said that 564 refugees arrived overnight. They joined more than 5,000 who braved freezing weather and mountain passes in the last six days in the exodus from Albania.

Greek officials have said they want the thousands of mostly ethnic Greek refugees to be prepared to return home. But the government has said that no decision has been made to force their repatriation and that it is discussing the issue with Albania. Greece has accused Albania of provoking the exodus in a bid to reduce the numbers of the Greek minority in the southern border region of Albania.

U.S. Firm Settles Suit for $400 Million

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Continental Can Co. will pay $400 million to more than 3,000 workers nationwide to settle a class action lawsuit accusing the company of cheating employees out of pension benefits.

The United Steelworkers of America, which initiated the action, had accused Continental of dismissing employees and shutting down some operations to avoid paying pension benefits. A federal judge in New Jersey ruled in May 1989 that Continental developed a sophisticated computer program to prevent longtime employees from qualifying for pension benefits.

The settlement appears to be one of the largest involving violations of the federal pension law, officials said. Payments to individual workers for lost wages, vacation benefits and interest charges have yet to be worked out but could could range from $10,000 to $250,000, depending on an employee's circumstances.

Israeli Mercenary Jailed and Fined

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A Jerusalem court on Thursday sentenced a reserve army officer, Yair Klein, to 12 months in jail, suspended him for three years and fined him $75,000 for training armed groups that Colombia said were linked to drug dealers.

Mr. Klein, a reserve lieutenant colonel, was convicted of exporting military expertise and technology without an Israeli Defense Ministry permit, an offense carrying a maximum three-year jail term. He was also convicted of holding unauthorized negotiations to open a security training school on the Caribbean island of Antigua and to train unidentified Panamanian exiles.

A Colombian intelligence report in August linked Mr. Klein to the murder of a presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galán, and the diversion of Israeli weapons to Colombian drug dealers. The report said Mr. Klein trained assassins for the Medellín cocaine ring and called him a "narco-terrorist instructor."

Correction

The International Herald Tribune in its Dec. 26 editions incorrectly reported the financial status of Harold Fielding, the impresario and producer, in an article under the headline "The West End Is Faltering, but Not Failing." Harold Fielding Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Fielding, has gone into liquidation, but Mr. Fielding himself has not gone bankrupt. The IHT regrets the error and any embarrassment it may have caused.

TRAVEL UPDATE

3 Airlines Reduce Services to Israel

LOD, Israel (AP) — Three major airlines announced cutbacks or suspensions of flights to Israel on Thursday, citing reduced tourism and higher insurance costs due to fears of war in the region.

Pan American World Airways said it was suspending all flights for at least a week, and British Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said they were reducing the number of flights.

British Airways and Swissair also changed flight plans so that crews could avoid an overnight stay in Israel, Israeli radio reported. A senior official at Ben-Gurion International Airport in Lod, said he feared other airlines would take similar steps. "We are afraid this is only the beginning," the official said. "As we get closer to Jan. 15 more and more airlines will be affected." He was referring to the United Nations deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face possible war.

Malaysian Airline System will reroute flights to Europe as of Thursday because of the Gulf crisis. The carrier will have more direct flights from Kuala Lumpur to London and will suspend stopovers in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates and Istanbul on flights to other European destinations. *(Reuters)*

Subway drivers in Madrid began rush-hour strikes Thursday after unions and management failed to agree on pay increases. Two-hour morning and evening weekday stoppages are scheduled through Jan. 18. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	2	36	-2	28	pc
Athens	16	61	10	50	pc
Barcelona	15	59	10	50	pc
Belgrade	7	45	0	32	pc
Berlin	3	37	-1	30	pc
Brussels	3	37	-1	30	pc
Budapest	5	41	-1	30	pc
Copenhagen	1	34	-3	27	pc
Costa Del Sol	17	63	11	52	pc
Dublin	6	43	3	37	pc
Edinburgh	5	41	1	34	pc
Faro	17	63	11	52	pc
Florence	11	52	7	45	pc
Frankfurt	3	37	-1	30	pc
Geneva	7	45	2	36	pc
Helsinki	2	36	-2	28	pc
Las Palmas	24	75	15	59	pc
Lisbon	14	57	8	46	pc
London	6	43	3	37	pc
Luxembourg	3	37	-1	30	pc
Madrid	5	41	-2	28	pc
Malaga	16	61	9	48	pc
Moscow	-1	30	-5	23	pc
Munich	3	37	-1	30	pc
Nice	12	54	7	45	pc
Oslo	1	34	-3	27	pc
Paris	5	41	1	34	pc
Prague	3	37	-1	30	pc
Reykjavik	1	34	-1	30	pc
Rome	14	57	4	39	pc
Stockholm	1	34	-3	27	pc
Strasbourg	4	39	-1	30	pc
Venice	11	52	4	39	pc
Vienna	5	41	-1	30	pc
Warsaw	1	34	-3	27	pc
Zurich	5	41	2	36	pc
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	20	68	11	52	s
Istanbul	12	54	6	43	pc
Jerusalem	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	23	73	10	50	s
Tel Aviv	19	66	9	48	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	28	82	21	70	s

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	t
Beijing	-2	28	-10	14	s
Hong Kong	20	68	18	64	r
Manila	29	84	24	75	t
New Delhi	14	57	6	43	s
Seoul	-1	30	-12	10	s
Shanghai	1	34	-7	19	s
Singapore	29	84	24	75	t
Taipei	19	66	14	57	r
Tokyo	10	50	4	39	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	3	41	fr
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—
Casablanca	17	63	10	50	s
Harare	27	81	16	61	s
Lagos	31	88	27	81	t
Nairobi	25	77	17	63	t
Tunis	14	57	7	45	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	86	21	70	t
Lima	28	82	17	63	s
Mexico City	24	75	9	48	pc
Rio de Janeiro	27	81	22	72	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-1	3	-7	-2	fr
Atlanta	11	52	5	41	pc
Boston	1	34	-5	23	pc
Chicago	-4	25	-12	10	pc
Denver	7	45	-2	28	pc
Detroit	2	36	-11	12	pc
Honolulu	29	84	17	63	s
Houston	22	72	7	45	pc
Los Angeles	22	72	11	52	s
Miami	26	79	20	68	s
Minneapolis	-12	10	-18	0	pc
Montreal	-10	14	-20	-4	pc
Nassau	29	84	23	73	t
New York	3	37	-4	25	pc
Phoenix	22	72	9	48	s
San Francisco	15	59	9	48	pc
Seattle	5	41	-2	28	pc
Toronto	-4	25	-11	12	pc
Washington	8	46	-2	28	pc

c-cloudy; sf-sunny; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast with rains. Temp. 7 — 5 (45 — 41). LONDON: Overcast with showers and hail. Temps. 7 — 3 (45 — 37). MADRID: Overcast with rains. Temps. 10 — 5 (50 — 41). NEW YORK: Fair. Temps. 2 — 2 (36 — 36). PARIS: Partly cloudy with showers. Temps. 5 — 4 (41 — 39). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temps. 12 — 7 (54 — 45). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Overcast with rains. Temps. 11 — 8 (48 — 39). MANILA: Fair. Temps. 27 — 23 (81 — 73). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 20 — 17 (68 — 63). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temps. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temps. 12 — 4 (54 — 39).

هكذا من الاصل

THE GULF: Bush announces a 'final attempt' to start talks as EC and Arab leaders pursue peace efforts

4 Arab Leaders Meet to Seek End to Divisions Over Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — Four heads of state, representing both sides of the Arab divide over Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, met Thursday in Libya.

Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria, General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir of Sudan and Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya met at a hotel in the seaside town of Misrata, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

Libya says the goal of the meeting is "to find a peaceful Arab solution to the crisis of Kuwait."

Egypt and Syria have sent troops to join the multinational force massed against Iraq on the Saudi border, while Sudan and Libya have portrayed Iraq as a country under threat from the United States, which dominates the anti-Iraq alliance.

Mr. Mubarak criticized Iraq for insulting him, the Egyptian agency reported. "Every time we call on Iraq to withdraw from its position," he was quoted as saying, "Iraq responds with insults. This is bad and very saddening."

Colonel Gadhafi, asked if he believed there would a peaceful solution to the crisis, replied, "I believe so, yes."

In London, King Hussein of Jordan met Thursday with Prime Minister John Major.

The two-hour lunch was Hussein's first meeting with Mr. Major, who assumed office in November. Mr. Major described the meeting as "useful and friendly."

The king, who arrived Wednesday, was scheduled to continue his trip Friday with meetings in France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere, Jordan's Foreign Ministry said. The king also was to meet with leaders of Luxembourg, which assumed the rotating presidency of the European Community on Jan. 1.

Jordanian officials described King Hussein's European tour as a last-ditch effort to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis with the help of EC leaders.

(Reuters, AP)

Rumors of a Deal Emerge

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rumors about a resolution of the Gulf crisis circulated Thursday in Paris and New York, including a report in the French press that Iraq had agreed in principle during secret negotiations in Geneva and Vienna to pull out of Kuwait.

The weekly newspaper Le Canard Enchaîné said President François Mitterrand was informed of the new Iraqi position in a confidential message last week from the French Embassy in Baghdad.

In public, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has insisted that Kuwait, which he invaded Aug. 2, is now an Iraqi province and will remain so in its entirety.

A second report, in the magazine Paris Match on Thursday, said: "Iraqis on one side and Saudis and Kuwaitis on the other are talking through American intermediaries, mostly in Vienna and Geneva," where Adnan Barzan Takriti, Mr. Hussein's half-brother, is Iraqi ambassador to the United Nations.

Paris Match, which quoted no sources for its report, said Iraq had agreed in principle to pull out of Kuwait in return for a concession made by negotiators acting for the ousted Kuwaiti emir and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The magazine said these negotiators had offered a 99-year lease to Baghdad on the offshore islands of Bubiyan and Warbah, which would greatly improve Iraq's access to Gulf waters.

"But there is a precondition to such an accord: the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait," the magazine said. "It is on this specific point that the negotiations have stumbled."

Paris Match said Mr. Hussein had also agreed to international inspection of his chemical and biological arsenals, provided such inspections were carried out throughout the Middle East, including in Israel.

Le Canard Enchaîné, which also mentioned Mr. Takriti, cited secret talks in Vienna, Geneva and Oman.

It said Iraqi ambassadors recalled to Baghdad were recently informed of a "peace plan to be announced soon with great fanfare".

Asked to comment on the French reports, the Iraqi ambassador in Paris, Abdul Razzak Hashimi said, "I don't know anything about it and I don't think it's true."

In New York, an article from Washington in Newsday said Iraq had offered to withdraw from Kuwait if the United States pledged not to attack as soldiers are pulled out, if foreign troops left the region and if there was agreement on the Palestinian problem and on the banning of all weapons of mass destruction in the region. The article said U.S. officials had disclosed the offer Wednesday.

Newsday added that, although the White House immediately dismissed the proposal as inadequate because it contained conditions for a pullout, other government officials described it as "interesting" because it dropped previous claims to two Kuwaiti islands and a portion of an oil field, and because it signals Iraqi interest in a negotiated settlement.

In Life as on Film, GIs Face a Quirky God of War

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA — The last war is like some tribal god that gets toted through the village on feast days, year after year, cracked and painted until after a while you can hardly recognize it.

The last war is always the real war. When Vietnam was just starting, the real war was World War II. Now in the desert the real war is Vietnam.

"We've all seen the movies, 'Apocalypse Now,' 'Platoon,' " said Lance Corporal Benjamin Bradshaw. He was standing in the sand with a bunch of other Marines. They were eating cornflakes.

You remember in "Platoon," Corporal Bradshaw asked, when they pour the fuel oil in the outhouse barrels, and light it?

"We do that here, just like "Platoon,' " he said. He was proud, as if that smell was a sort of relic, a little piece of the war god himself.

" 'Full Metal Jacket,' " said Private First Class Joseph Queen. "At the end, they send that guy out there by himself looking for that sniper. They never should have done that, man."

For these guys it makes no difference that Vietnam movies are anti-war movies. The pro or anti of them means *nothing*. They are war, the same way that "Sands of Iwo Jima" was war for the men who went to Vietnam.

"There is always glory," Corporal Bradshaw said. "Nothing can compare to war. There is nothing more manly than proving yourself in war."

"Everybody would like to go home," he said, "but there's that little part that will be disappointed if we do nothing."

Lance Corporal Melvin Blazer, who understands that the god of war betrayed us before Vietnam was even over, said: "I just hope that this time they turn us loose here and let us win it."

It is easy to forget that betrayal is one of the attributes of the war god — that and a very tricky sense of humor.

As if sensing apostasy, and trying to win us back, the Vietnam movies have shown us things that the World War II movies never did, making it real for these guys, a new gospel of sucking chest wounds and flying body parts. Troops here in the desert wear one dog tag around their necks, the other in their left boots, to improve the odds of going home all in the same body bag.

"When John Wayne got killed, bang, that's it, he just fell down," said Captain Bret Shomaker, a Marine. "Now, in the Vietnam movies these guys see, there's body parts all over the place."

" 'Born on the Fourth of July' is scarier," said Corporal Bradshaw, referring to the movie about Ron Kovic, a Vietnam Marine who ended up in a wheelchair.

"Hollywood completely colors their way of seeing war," said David Hackworth, a retired colonel who was in Korea and is the most-decorated living veteran of Vietnam. He was here to write about the war.

'Everybody would like to go home, but there's that little part that will be disappointed if we do nothing.'

Lance Corporal Benjamin Bradshaw

There are the slow-mo, ultraviolence movies, but there is also the fast-mo, ultraviolent nature of the war that faces us, a million troops going at it in the open, one of the biggest battles in history, no snooping and pooping in the jungle. Air strikes, artillery, a lot of high explosives.

Master Gunnery Sergeant Junior Talanega spent years in Vietnam. He got shot in the chest during the battle for Hue, right by his left nipple. He stood on a dune here with a winter hood pulled up against the wind.

"They ask me, 'What's it like to get shot?' I been shot. It's horrible. You don't want to get shot. You can feel like a burning in your body but it's worse than that. Hue City, 1968. This war is going to be completely different, be more legs and arms flying."

That is one way of thinking about it, but Sergeant Talanega does not have a lot of choice. He has seen it happen.

Then there is Major Dan Grigson, of the 101st Airborne, who has not seen it happen.

Like a lot of human beings who worry about higher powers of whatever sort, he seems to have come to believe the answer lies in doing the rituals perfectly. He pointed out into the desert, he could see the whole thing.

He said: "You know exactly from the time we take off the exact time the helicopter is going to set down. You take exactly what you need. You know exactly how far rounds of artillery will be going in. I know exactly how many it is downrange to the target. I know exactly how many missiles I can call in, and let's say the exact time for the flight time of the missiles is 22 seconds, so I have exactly 21 seconds before I call in the artillery so it comes in one second after the missiles."

Listening to him, you picture about 10,000 Iraqis coming across the desert. The word "exact" was not the first one that came to mind.

Major Grigson said he understood that argument, but he had another word to cover it.

"There are variables," he said, with a look that implied that he had explained something. "That's why they ain't putting dummies in command of battalions no more."

The god of war, the psychic totem at least, is on display all over.

At the press center in Dhahran, the reporters and public affairs officers sit around watching "The Killing Fields" on television. Downstairs by the Kuwaiti propaganda office, a television runs a tape of professional wrestling, some big noble blond guy going up against a mustachioed Saddam Hussein type in camouflage pants.

The Arab newspapers are pushing something called "K-day," K standing for Kuwait, and the idea being to equate going into Kuwait with landing at Normandy on D-day during World War II.

Out in the field, some of the troops are getting sick of the media coming around because then they can't lie on their cots in T-shirts; they have to be in full combat gear even in the rack, and they have to get in and out of chemical warfare suits for the television cameras.

"I remember my first day in Vietnam," said Master Sergeant George Spear, who escorts the media out to the Marines in the field here.

"The first sergeant said, 'We're setting up an ambush, I want you, you and you,' " recalled Sergeant Spear. "And he pointed to me. I remember looking at my watch and thinking it was 6:30 back in the States — if I was home right now, Cronkite would just be ending, and the war would be over."

The god appears, the god vanishes.

DIPLOMACY: *Fruitless Washington-Baghdad Minuet Over Dates and Times for Meetings*

(Continued from page 1)

only after all other means have been exhausted."

Privately, administration officials now acknowledge that the idea of this Iraqi-American contact, which the president initiated Nov. 30 without consulting any Middle East experts, was not fully thought out.

But instead of canceling the proposed contact altogether — which officials knew would have raised the ire of Congress and left the field of diplomacy entirely to the European Community — the president decided to try to redesign the nature of the meeting in a way that would make it more advantageous to him, and see if the Iraqis would go along.

It is worth recalling that when Mr. Bush initially proposed a high-level contact with Iraq, he argued that Mr. Hussein was isolated, that no light was getting into his bunker, and that therefore Mr. Baker had to go to Baghdad and inform the Iraqi leader of the stark choices he faced.

By canceling the Aziz visit to Washington and the Baker visit to Baghdad, the president has, without saying so, abandoned his original public rationale for the talks. Mr. Baker will not be going into Mr. Hussein's bunker. Mr. Aziz will not hear directly from the president in the Oval Office. Instead, the White House has said, Mr. Bush will give Mr. Baker a letter that he will give to Mr. Aziz and that Mr. Aziz can give to President Hussein. That is a long way from the eyeball-to-eyeball encounter of which Mr. Bush initially spoke.

Administration officials acknowledge that the president did not keep two main factors in mind when he proposed the idea of a dialogue with Baghdad.

First, he never anticipated the Iraqi leader's insistence that the meeting be held as close to Jan. 15 as possible in order to undermine the UN deadline, which Iraq does not recognize.

Second, after having invited Mr. Aziz to Washington, administration officials realized that he would be given an ideal propaganda platform from which to address Congress and the American people, and that he would appear on every network talk show.

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Gulf Notes

■ **About 500 Kuwaitis** now in the United States — including many eager for a war to liberate their occupied nation — are being signed up for training as translators to work with U.S. military units in Operation Desert Shield. *(LAT)*

■ **Prime Minister John Major** of Britain is scheduled to make a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Egypt next week. *(AP)*

■ **A second ship,** carrying four tons of medicines and 11 passengers, including seven North African trade unionists, sailed from Algiers on Thursday for Iraq, according to an Algerian trade union spokesman. He said the mission of the Iraqi-registered Balqis was partly an act of protest against the interception by Western navies last week of the first boat, the Ibn Khaldoon. The Ibn Khaldoon was boarded and diverted after it was found to be carrying food banned under the UN embargo. *(Reuters)*

■ **Iraqi opponents of President Saddam Hussein** are to form a government-in-exile dedicated to overthrowing 23 years of Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party rule in Baghdad, a leader of the coalition said Thursday in Beirut. The leader, Abu Maytham Saghir, said the group would include Kurds, Communists, Muslim fundamentalists, nationalists and other groups operating in exile. *(Reuters)*



Jonathan Bainbridge/Reuters

Private Oliver Scott-Wilson of Anchorage, Alaska, trying on some Saudi garb on Thursday with the help of a shopkeeper.

Britain Orders 75 Iraqis to Leave

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — Citing public threats and national security, Britain said Thursday that it was expelling eight members of the Iraqi Embassy, including seven diplomats, and 67 other Iraqis.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that the embassy staff members were given 24 hours to leave Britain and that their families had a week in which to depart. She would not elaborate on the nature of the threats, but said the embassy personnel were considered unacceptable.

Statements by officials of Iraq and by its press have repeatedly said that any military attack against Baghdad would touch off reprisals against the United States and other opponents of President Saddam Hussein.

Recent reports in British newspapers have quoted terrorism experts as predicting attacks by Iraqi-backed guerrilla groups against the U.S.-led multinational coalition in the event of a war in the Gulf.

The Home Office said the 67 other Iraqis to be deported, most of them students scattered around the country, had been given until Jan. 10 to leave. A spokesman said they were being expelled because they were "not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security." There are about 6,000 Iraqis, mostly students, in Britain.

Summoned to the Foreign Office, the Iraqi ambassador, Azmi Salihi, rejected the expulsion allegations as "totally untrue."

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "The Iraqis have made a number of public threats. It is clearly prudent to take all precautions. The Iraqi threats have been once again linked to the possibility of hostilities. We hope that Iraq complies with the UN Security Council resolutions, but time is running out."

The United Nations has authorized the use of force after Jan. 15 if Iraq has not withdrawn from Kuwait.

The Iraqi Embassy's first secretary, Salih Faraj Mohammed, one of those to be expelled, said that neither he or his colleagues had made any public threat. He said two of the eight people on the expulsion list had returned to Baghdad three months ago. The list included the embassy's third secretary, the press attaché, two assistants and a guard.

Iraq invaded and seized Kuwait Aug. 2; on Sept. 17, Britain expelled an Iraqi military attaché, 9 other embassy personnel and 23 Iraqi civilians as part of coordinated EC action. A second embassy secretary was expelled Nov. 10. After the expulsions announced Thursday, the embassy will have 15 diplomats and 17 staff members.

King Hussein of Jordan met with Prime Minister John Major Thursday, but both declined to comment on the decision to expel the Iraqis. As King Hussein left No. 10 Downing Street, he and Mr. Major said they were pleased about President George Bush's call to Iraq for talks next week in Switzerland on an attempt to prevent a Gulf war.

King Hussein arrived in Britain on Wednesday as part of an effort to support diplomatic moves to prevent war. But government officials said that the Jordanian leader, a longstanding friend of Britain whose country has close ties with Iraq, was on a private visit and that they knew of no new initiative he might offer to avert war.

Baghdad to Move 'All Functions Of Government'

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Iraqi authorities have informed the foreign diplomatic corps here that President Saddam Hussein is planning to move "all functions of government" out of the capital in advance of the United Nations Security Council deadline demanding Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, according to several diplomats.

The diplomats said an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official had asked India's ambassador, K. N. Bakshi, to "test the reaction" of foreign embassies to moving to temporary quarters 100 kilometers (60 miles) west of Baghdad in the city of Ramadi for the duration of the crisis. Mr. Bakshi is the acting dean of the diplomatic corps in Baghdad.

A plan to relocate key government ministries and foreign diplomatic missions is the most far-reaching evacuation proposal to emerge in the countdown to the Jan. 15 deadline of the United Nations resolution that authorizes military force.

SOVIETS: *Federation Council Backs Economic Pact*

(Continued from page 1)

said, adding that months had been lost in a "tug-of-war between the center and the republics."

The provisional accord on the 1991 budget marks the second time in five days that Soviet leaders have retreated from the brink of political confrontation at the last moment. Last weekend, the Moldavian legislature agreed to a series of demands from Mr. Gorbachev on measures to ease tension between the ethnic Romanian majority and the Russian and Turkic minorities.

At the winter session last month of the full Soviet parliament, deputies voted Mr. Gorbachev extraordinary constitutional powers enabling him to deal with the country's deepening crises.

Liberal deputies expressed fears that the country was witnessing a return to authoritarian rule, but the Soviet leader has so far used his powers as a threat rather than an instrument of political repression.

The Russian information minister, Mikhail Poltoranin, said Thursday night that over the New Year holidays, both the Kremlin and Russia had made some "concessions" during protracted bargaining on the budget. He said that Russia had agreed to increase the size of its contribution to Soviet military expenditures and had dropped objections to the federal authorities' taking a portion of a turnover tax on businesses.

Full details of the compromise agreement Thursday were not disclosed, but the outline seems clear enough. Russia and the other republics have agreed to increase their planned contributions to the federal budget in return for tighter controls on spending.

■ **U.S. Criticism on Baltics**

The United States criticized Soviet Interior Ministry forces' occupation of official buildings in the Baltic republics of Lithuania and Latvia and held Moscow responsible for the actions, Agence France-Presse reported from Washington on Thursday.

Responding to the seizure Wednesday of the main government printing plant in Latvia and the Lithuanian Communist Party headquarters building, a State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said: "These actions were provocative and give rise to concern that the already tense situation in the Baltic states may be exacerbated."

BANG: *A Disturbing Hole in a Cosmological Theory*

(Continued from page 1)

ered particles, as well as dim stars. Jupiter-size planets and dense black holes, have been hypothesized as representing the mass that makes up most of the universe.

Although the model was considered successful in accounting for small-scale structure — conglomerations of stars in galaxies — astronomers have begun to find that the texture of the cosmos runs to ever larger structures. There are, for instance, clusters of galaxies; superclusters: an extremely long sheet of galaxies dubbed the "great wall," and possibly concentrations of unseen matter so massive that they exert a gravitational pull on the Milky Way galaxy.

Like the great wall, this gravitational force, called the "great attractor," seems too large to have formed in the time believed to have elapsed since the Big Bang, from 10 billion to 20 billion years ago.

As Dr. Saunders and his colleagues observed, structures on this large scale are too numerous and distributed too evenly to be explained by the cold dark matter theory. The infrared satellite data, obtained six years ago, are considered a definitive test of the theory, because they are drawn from an all-sky survey.

Dr. Jeremiah P. Ostriker, an astrophysicist at Princeton University, said the results of the survey by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, showing the wider distribution and greater density of galactic clusters, "sounded the death knell" to the cold dark matter theory.

But Dr. Edmund Bertschinger, an astrophysicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technolology, warned: "Most cosmologists admit that the cold dark matter theory is in very serious trouble. But not all of them would agree that it is dead. I would say it's premature to say we must reject cold dark matter."

Dr. Bertschinger said one approach might be to modify the existing theory, changing some of the assumptions about cosmic densities and variations in density fluctuations that could have caused matter to congregate on such large scales.

Legislators On Standby For Gulf Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Congress will forgo its usual January recess and remain on standby to debate the use of U.S. military power to drive Iraq from Kuwait should it become necessary, the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell, said Thursday.

"The traditional recess will be canceled," Mr. Mitchell said after legislative leaders conferred with President George Bush. "The Congress will be asked to remain available on a day-to-day basis to return on short notice should that become necessary."

Congress usually goes into recess immediately after the swearing-in of new legislators and reconvenes for the president's State of the Union Message, scheduled Jan. 29.

Mr. Mitchell said he would consider U.S. military action in the Gulf to be unconstitutional in the absence of congressional authorization.

Congressional leaders are reluctant to begin a debate until they see how Mr. Bush's diplomatic efforts play out. That means waiting to see whether Iraq accepts a White House offer to have Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d meet in Geneva with the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

EC: *'No Negotiations,' the Luxembourg Foreign Minister Stresses*

(Continued from page 1)

an EC mission was not worthwhile unless it was ready to negotiate. Mr. Haidar said that if the mission wanted only to explain the UN resolutions and put pressure on Iraq, it would be better not to send anybody.

In Baghdad, meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz told Michel Vauzelle, a former close adviser to President François Mitterrand, that Iraq's position on the Gulf crisis was unchanged, the Iraqi press agency INA said in a report monitored in Nicosia.

Mr. Aziz said Iraq "wanted to see all the questions of the region treated, and first of all the Palestinian question, in the framework of a dialogue based on justice and equity."

Mr. Vauzelle, chairman of the foreign affairs commission in the French National Assembly, said Wednesday in Jordan that his visit to Iraq was exploratory and made on a personal basis.

In Brussels, Mr. Haidar suggested that EC nations should tell Washington they would not cooperate if the United States began a war to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

He also pledged that "the first American shell that hits us, our first reply will be against Israel" and forecast it would spark a long and very bloody war.

Mr. Haidar said he hoped EC foreign ministers would open a peace initiative at their talks in Luxembourg on Friday.

He was speaking before the U.S. announcement that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was ready to meet Mr. Aziz in Geneva on Jan. 7, 8 or 9.

The Bush administration is backing a EC peace effort but has said that any plan by Iraq "must comply in full" with UN demands for a complete pullout.

Mr. Haidar said an EC mission to Baghdad could be arranged as soon as possible and could be received if necessary by President Saddam Hussein after initial talks with Mr. Aziz.

Mr. Poos said the EC had to attempt to mediate in the last days before the UN deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal. "If it fails, Saddam Hussein will bear the entire and complete responsibility," he said.

EC foreign ministers are to meet Friday to agree on a message for Iraq and to decide whether to ask Mr. Poos to open talks with Baghdad.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

NATO: *Germans Going to Turkey*

(Continued from page 1)

other Germans have seen action since the Nazi surrender in 1945.

Opinion polls suggest that many Germans do not want their country to become a military power again.

Some critics of the government said that Germany's basic law, its constitution, forbade the sending of troops abroad without a two-thirds vote of parliament. But many legal experts believe the chancellor has a right to aid to NATO allies.

The Social Democrats' chief foreign policy spokesman, Karsten Voigt, said he based his dissent on political rather than constitutional grounds. He warned that forces sent to Turkey could get caught up in the Kurdish insurgency or other intra-Arab conflicts.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that with this decision, we are taking sides in a Turkish domestic conflict," Mr. Voigt said. "We are not talking about true defense assistance to Turkey."

In Washington and elsewhere, some politicians have criticized Germany for not contributing enough to the anti-Iraq effort. Partly in response to that criticism, the Bonn government in September announced plans to provide $2 billion in military and economic aid to the nations involved, and also to provide minesweepers, armored vehicles equipped to detect chemical poisons, and other matériel.

The German press generally supported the government's decision to send the planes.

"The Poles have sent a hospital ship to the Gulf, the Danes a deep-sea frigate," wrote Lothar Löwe in the mass-circulation Bild. "Only Germans behave as if the conflict with the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein is no big deal. With a couple of checks, some transport help for the Americans, and a few useless minesweepers from the Mediterranean, Bonn thinks it has done its duty."

Regional newspapers took similar positions.

"Above all, this is a question of the NATO treaty, which requires every member state to give necessary help to alliance partners that are threatened," said the Cologne Stadt-Anzeiger in an editorial. "After having claimed the alliance's protection for 40 years, we cannot now act as though it doesn't exist."

The left-oriented Berlin daily Tagezeitung, however, took a different position.

"These questions need to be debated and decided in the Bundestag now," wrote a Tagezeitung commentator, Andreas Zumach. "When a hot war breaks out in the Gulf, the parliament won't have much more chance to say anything."

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Let Congress Debate

The possibility of an early war in the Gulf remains real, and it is important to remember that whether or not this comes about is in effect up to the aggressor, Saddam Hussein. This must not be lost sight of in the related other activities now going forward. European and Arab diplomatic initiatives are visible, though not very vigorous. Most of the public attention is focused on whether the United States and Iraq will find their way into what would be their first direct high-level talks.

The two countries are maneuvering in a context of demands that such talks open quickly and, further, that they become the "negotiations" that Iraq invites and that the United States so far properly rejects. President George Bush has sought to circumscribe the content of any such talks and to make sure the United States is not dragged into negotiations that would be nothing more than an Iraqi dodge to evade straightforward compliance with UN resolutions.

The point remains that Iraq has to get out of Kuwait, either voluntarily or as a result of force. The demands for talks are heard not just on the international level, where they come from almost all members of the coalition represented in the military ring around Iraq. They are also heard at home, where many voices contend that it is unthinkable for Mr. Bush to contemplate war until he has exhausted all reasonable opportunities to free Kuwait by means of diplomatic contrivance, economic pressure and military threat.

The talks are necessary. It is possible that their central purpose — to arrange Iraqi compliance with international resolutions — cannot be accomplished in a single brief U.S.-Iraqi contact. The Bush administration had sought to convey the impression to Saddam Hussein that he faces an imminent onslaught very soon after Jan. 15. The military threw a bit of a wrench into that by saying that their forces would not be fully prepared for action in January. But this need not mean an open-ended delay. That date was never a real "deadline" or inflexible command to open fire instantly; it was an international authorization for use of force when the moment was judged to be right. Few would dispute that military readiness, along with a demonstration of diplomatic diligence, must be an essential condition of American military action in the Gulf. The military option becomes more credible when the troops are ready.

There is another essential condition of military action. U.S. forces ought not to be ordered into battle, and a large and uncertain war begun, before Congress has accepted joint responsibility with the president for war policy. Needless to say, a declaration of war, if that were the choice, could be made only by Congress. But even a less far-reaching decision, say, to prepare military action but to hold an attack in abeyance pending continuation of the embargo, the exercise of diplomacy and recruitment of more allied aid, would have full gravity only if it were the product of joint deliberation.

Plainly, the president is reluctant to inhibit executive options by starting down a path of consultation with a recalcitrant legislature. He has a point: debate may lead to procrastination, delay and the diffusion of U.S. purpose. This would be a terrible outcome. Congress shows another sort of reluctance — to accept responsibility for any course of action at all. This would be unforgivable.

Saddam Hussein may indeed take some comfort from American debate and hesitation, and this makes it right for Mr. Bush to insist that any debate be conducted expeditiously and not allowed to become in itself a factor taking the pressure off the Iraqi leader. The requisite deliberations can be accomplished without policy paralysis and endless delay. To send American troops into battle without first building a solid political base for them is to copy the worst feature of the national experience in Vietnam. No one should be warier of the political marooning of the American expeditionary force than those who already lean toward early military action. A full-scale congressional debate on war policy is not to be confused with congressional hearings on this or that aspect of the situation, or with briefings conducted for legislators at the White House. Useful as both of these exercises can be, they cannot muster the authority of a formal procedure.

Those who feel a military action may be necessary sooner or later to bring Saddam Hussein into international compliance, those who feel sanctions, diplomacy and military preparation constitute the right approach and those who oppose military recourse under any circumstances should be equally ready to join this exercise.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stick to the Budget

The 102d Congress convened Thursday, some members already having said it is their duty to be generous to combat the recession. The president says that if he is sent the traditional stimulative legislation he will veto it; he should. The projected deficits this fiscal year and next are already more than $250 billion and rising. Those are record amounts and pump-priming enough for a sick economy. The problem is the reverse of the usual one: not that the deficit is too low, but that for too many years it has been too high.

The administration has begun to acknowledge that the recession is occurring. The president says he expects it to be short and mild. That would be another reason not to indulge in the public works program that is generally part of Congress's response on such occasions. Too often by the time the projects are underway, the recession in whose name they were passed is over.

But even if the recession turns worse than forecast, the president and Congress should stick to the budget agreement that cost them so much last fall. Rather than add to the underlying deficit by not financing new spending, they must force the deficit down. In the long run, the economy will benefit. More money will be freed for private investment at lower interest rates without the present debilitating dependence on foreign loans. The budget agreement will free the government as well. The president and Congress will again have the means of addressing accumulated social problems — but only after the deficit comes down.

The president's budget has yet to be seen, but he said in a recent interview that "the worst, last thing we ought to do" under present circumstances is "have a lot of spending programs aimed to 'put America back to work.' These short-range government spending answers have historically proved counterproductive, and I will not embrace them. . . . I have no plans to spend a lot of new federal dollars in order to accelerate recovery."

That is fair enough for now. Congress and the administration too, for that matter, can still try to help the recession's victims; they ought to. But the help needs to be financed, if not by a tax increase then by shifting funds within the budget rather than adding to the deficit. That is the rule, and given the economic risks through which the country is now steering, it is the right one.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Test for the Senators

The Senate ethics committee will call the Keating Five to the witness stand this week and start to wrap up hearings about the behavior of five senators who jumped through hoops for one big political giver. Soon the spotlight will be not on senators named Alan Cranston, Dennis DeConcini, Donald Riegle, John McCain and John Glenn but on the bipartisan ethics committee and the Senate itself.

To say that the Senate is on trial is not quite accurate. Congress already stands convicted of shameful standards and practices. Indeed, a prime defense argument is that the Senate is too deeply beholden to large contributors, too mired in the slimy business of raising campaign money, to sit in judgment of the Keating Five.

The Senate is indeed encumbered with institutional hypocrisy. But surely the committee of three Democrats and three Republicans can decide whether it is unethical for senators to grill federal savings and loan regulators secretly on their inquiries into the business practices of Charles Keating, the financier who gave more than $1 million to the lawmakers and their causes.

Some lawyers for the five argue that due process requires a rule more specific than a ban on special favors and the appearance of impropriety. For the six committee members to accept that defense would be to abandon both ethics and Senate discipline. Although the degree of involvement with Mr. Keating differed in each case, all five senators showed some awareness that an ethical line might be crossed.

Criminal law demands more specificity than the ethics standards. But the committee is not conducting a criminal trial. Besides, the public had a right to expect the five senators themselves to be ethical guardians — frontline fighters for the public interest with a keen eye for the kind of fraud now attributed to Mr. Keating.

The Keating Five must now put their claims of innocence to the test of sworn testimony and cross-examination. Then it will be up to the Senate Six — chairman Howell Heflin, co-chairman Warren Rudman and Senators David Pryor, Terry Sanford, Jesse Helms and Trent Lott.

"Everybody does it" is no defense for the five. And it is no excuse for the six not to render ethical judgment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

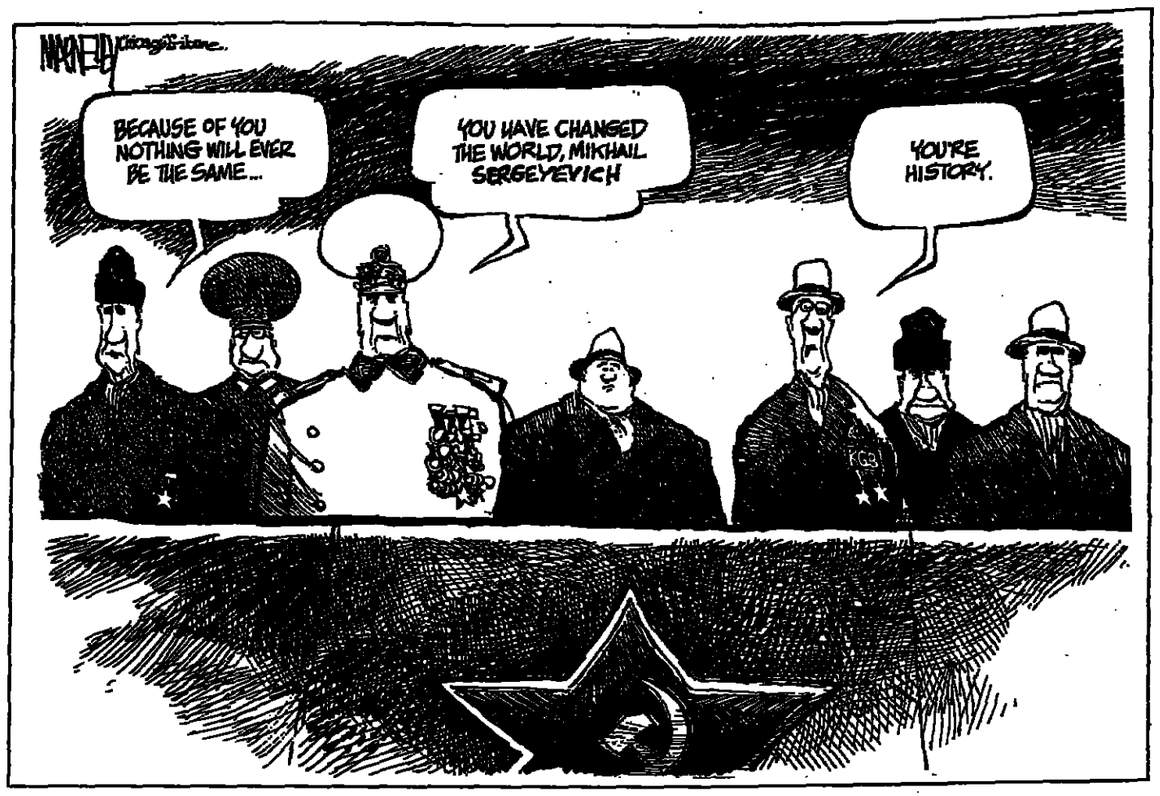
Other Comment

Is This an American Finale?

The crisis in the Gulf is largely a problem created by the bad old world, for whose resolution truly new forms of international cooperation have not yet been found. The United Nations Security Council may have authorized each step of the American-led operation in the Gulf, but that does not make it the new sort of joint international activity that some hoped the end of the Cold War would bring. It is in fact something very different — perhaps the last great intervention by the United States as a superpower. Today's United States lacks both the money and the sustained approval of its own citizens for such enterprises.

— The Observer (London).

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At Stake in the Gulf: America's Own Future

By Brian Beedham

ZURICH — Since the year has begun during which a substantial number of young Americans may die in a war in Arabia, a war in which my Europe will mostly play a spectator's part, this European would like to say why he thinks this probable war matters so much for America: not for the price of oil and unemployment statistics and suchlike details, but for how the world sees America and, just as important, how America sees itself.

It has been said that the Gulf war, if it comes, will decide what sort of leader controls the Arab world for the next 20 years. It will also do something important for the emerging new Europe, by deciding whether Europe has friendly Arab neighbors on the other side of the Mediterranean or hostile, Saddamized neighbors. Both these things are true, but they are only local illustrations of a wider truth about the outcome of the confrontation with Saddam Hussein.

In 1990, history gave an extraordinary opportunity to the United States, to grasp or let drop. The collapse of the Soviet Union has restored to America, at least in principle, the global preeminence it briefly held in the years after 1945. The two-power world of the 1960s and '70s has vanished because the second power, the one in Moscow, is no longer there. The United States is once again — for all one's modern hesitations about the meaning of the word "power" — the only superpower.

By astonishing coincidence, Saddam has simultaneously made it the necessary superpower. Virtually the whole of the rest of the world detests what Iraq's president did to Kuwait in August, wants it put right, and looks to America to organize the putting right, because only America can do it.

If the confrontation in Arabia ends the right way, in the repulse of Saddam, the effects will therefore be very large. The Arab world will tilt toward pluralism and away from the semi-fascism of Saddam-style politics. Europe will breathe easier.

But the point will also have been taken much further afield.

All over the world, people will realize that they had wanted to draw the line against a certain kind of international bloody-mindedness, and had turned to America to draw the line for them. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait will have been the test case both of a principle and of who should lead the enforcing of the principle.

This will be good for Americans, and not just in terms of the cliché about "recovering from Vietnam." A success in Arabia, coming after the collapse of European communism, will remind Americans of the truth that seemed so clear to them 40 years ago but had grown blurry even before Vietnam. The blurred truth was that a great many people in the world outside America respect the ideas America stands for and, given the chance, will seek to copy those ideas.

The United States has been on the right side of most of the great arguments of the 20th century. It has stood for the self-determination of nations and for the supremacy of law inside each nation's politics. It has been, on the whole, a stalwart supporter of international free trade. It led the defeat first of fascism and then of communism. As the century nears its end, circumstances have so ordered themselves that, if things go well, both the values America stands for and its role in promoting those values will be more widely respected than ever before. The 20th century can end, and the 21st begin, as still in some sense "American centuries."

Of course, the glow will not last forever, not even necessarily for very long. Always and everywhere, the boundaries of freedom are nibbled at by politicians who want to expand their personal power, and by countries that want to impose themselves on the place next door. Sooner or later a new Saddam, somewhere in the world, will challenge the rule of international behavior that the American-led coalition in Arabia is trying to enforce. The expanded range of American influence will contract again as the new Europe establishes itself, as Japan builds its place in the world — and as Russia staggers back onto the political map. The contraction will come faster if the United States does not speedily get its economy in order.

Still, a prospect is opening up of a period ahead — will it be 15 years, or 50? — in which America will hold a special place in the world, different from anything seen before. It will be far from all-powerful, because so much power these days is economic, and America has to live in free competition with other great economic powers. It will not command an empire of the sort Europeans once had, because Americans have no taste for that.

America's special place will emerge from the fact that the world is becoming a more homogeneous place, in politics and economics, than it has ever been before; that this greater homogeneity is welcome to all the people who at last have a chance of living under capitalist democracy; and that America is given full credit for helping to bring this about.

The United States will, for a time, be the cheerfully accepted arbiter of this changed world: Uncle Sam again, as you might put it.

If, that is, things do go the right way in Arabia. If they do not — if Saddam is the winner, with or without a fight — the opportunity now apparently within America's grasp will fall with a crash through its fingers. Every week that passes on the Kuwaiti front line, every new arrival of reinforcements, every tensing of nerves, raises the stakes. By now it is plain that the result is going to be either triumph or deep humiliation for America. The latter would mean a world without focus. Which is why this European, among many others, is hoping that America's nerve holds.

International Herald Tribune.

For a 'Conditional' Declaration of War

By Doug Bandow

WASHINGTON — If President Bush wants to involve Congress in the Gulf crisis without restricting his options or authority as commander in chief, there is a way: a conditional declaration of war authorizing the president to take military steps if certain specified conditions are met.

While previous presidents have acted unilaterally, and almost certainly unconstitutionally, in committing military forces without congressional consent, such cases cannot justify this president's acting lawlessly. Mr. Bush — if he takes the constitution seriously — has to gain congressional authorization for an attack against Iraqi forces.

Unlike a declaration of war, a conditional declaration would not signal imminent hostilities. Rather, like a United Nations resolution, it would provide the legal basis for future offensive action. The war-making decision would still rest primarily with the president.

Although long-since forgotten, a conditional declaration would not be unprecedented. Congress passed conditional declarations of war on four separate occasions.

The first, against Paraguay in 1858, followed the shelling of a naval vessel. The second, against Venezuela in 1871, demanded indemnity for two U.S. steamships that were seized improperly. The third, in 1895, threatened Spain over a debt owed to an American citizen for property destroyed in Cuba in 1886. In each case the declarations led to negotiations and a peaceful settlement.

The fourth, and most important, precedent was in 1898, when Congress approved a joint resolution demanding a Spanish withdrawal from Cuba and instructing the president to use military force to enforce the resolution. The result was the Spanish-American War.

Involving Congress would have several advantages. First, the president would have to decide on his goals and articulate what he expects war to achieve.

When he frets over a possible Iraqi nuclear weapon, for example, he suggests his objective is overthrowing Saddam Hussein rather than liberating Kuwait. The uncertainty over what Mr. Bush intends not only makes it harder for him to unite America but also leaves Saddam uncertain as to exactly what step or steps will avert war.

Second, going to Congress would fulfill the constitution's dictates by allowing the people's representatives to decide whether the president's goals warrant war. This is particularly important since the president's strategy resembles a giant bait-and-switch operation — he has moved from defensive to offensive objectives without bothering to acknowledge, let alone explain, the change.

Congress could ratify Mr. Bush's course, decide (for a limited war (say, to free Kuwait but not conquer Iraq), or say no, forcing the administration to rely on sanctions.

Third, a congressional debate would allow the American people to voice their opinion. Polls suggest average citizens are less interested in fighting to defend cheap gasoline, feudal aristocracies, jobs and a utopian new world order than are State Department officials and think-tank analysts. If the president believes his objectives are worth a war he should spell them out and subject them to debate.

Mr. Bush's apparent willingness to sacrifice thousands of lives for dubious goals cannot be beyond debate. Moreover, by law the final decision on war rests with Congress.

Although such constitutional niceties may seem unduly restrictive, respect for the law is the fundamental difference between a free society and a totalitarian hellhole like Iraq.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Way to Aid Debtors and the Earth

By Thomas E. Lovejoy

WASHINGTON — Energy and economics have once again upstaged the environment. The United States has struggled with its own budget while the Middle East crisis and higher oil prices exert pressures on its economy and those of many developing nations. It is true that a wiser energy policy in America and elsewhere would have partly sidestepped those problems. Yet at the moment it is hard to see how environmental problems — particularly the soaring ones of tropical nations as well as those that festered behind the Iron Curtain — can receive their due.

The solution, at least in part, involves the crushing international debt itself and the mechanism known popularly as the debt-for-nature swap. These swaps capitalize on the discount at which debt of many nations sells on the secondary market. One of the first such swaps involved purchase at 35 cents on the dollar of sovereign debt of Ecuador by two U.S. conservation organizations, the World Wildlife Fund and the Nature Conservancy. In a process arranged by Fundación Natura in Ecuador, the debt was then donated to that foundation. Fundación Natura in turn took it to the central bank for conversion to bonds at face value in local currency. The income was and is used for protection of national parks and reserves, environmental education and related activities.

Billions upon billions of dollars of debt had already been converted in similar fashion for commercial purposes such as factory construction. This was one of the first such uses of the mechanism for socially beneficial purposes. At least eight countries — Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Madagascar, Poland and Zambia — have been involved so far.

Debt for nature alone is not the solution to the debt problem. Nor is it the solution by itself to all environmental ills. But it is not uneconomic: It both pays for things that need to be done and can generate economic productivity itself — for example, national parks and tourism. The inflation bugaboo,

Debt for environment should be an integral part of restructuring.

partly reduced by the elimination of the hard-currency obligation, is further reduced when conversion is not just to cash but rather to interest-bearing instruments.

Swaps have sometimes been seen as invasions of sovereignty. This reaction springs from ongoing concerns about the United States telling developing countries what to do, as well as from antiquated notions that safeguarding of the environment prevents development, when instead it is the base for sustainable economic activity. And perhaps the term debt-for-nature swaps smack of some ecological version of the Louisiana Purchase? In reality, the swaps are simply financial resources provided for environmental activities that a country finds hard to afford but wants to do anyway.

The Bush administration's Latin American initiative on debt and trade includes debt for nature as an integral part. Once certain economic conditions are met, the United States will engage in major debt-for-nature swaps with bilateral debt. Dollar obligations will then be converted into local-currency environmental trusts. Many are worried about the tough conditions required before environmental trusts can be created. These conditions are: an International Monetary Fund agreement; a World Bank structural adjustment loan; if necessary, reform toward an open investment regime, and a satisfactory agreement with commercial bank creditors. There is a little point in a bill that will yield few resources late. Perhaps presidential discretion or a way to approach the problem incrementally is the solution.

Others are concerned that debt will be reduced only to the level the country is currently paying. The counterargument is that their obligations will be reduced and in 15 years will be paid off. Some organizations have justified concerns about the environmental effects of new economic activity. Predictably, economic interests have tried to broaden the trusts to include development in the classic as opposed to sustainable sense. There seems little point in that; this money already has been used once for development.

Most important to remember is that this is probably the only chance for significant amounts of bilateral debt to be devoted to the environment of the countries in question. When major amounts of bilateral debt are forgiven, an important chance to do something for the environment is lost forever. When debt is restructured, the secondary market discount is reduced, and the leverage required for swaps dwindles. Debt for environment should be an integral part of debt restructuring. The opportunity to do that for the first time is here.

The writer is assistant secretary for external affairs of the Smithsonian Institution. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Diplomacy Can Defy Deadlines

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — It is like a film in slow motion. Any time after Jan. 15 there may be a war, with terrible human and political consequences. We move toward that deadline, trancelike, as if there were no way out.

President George Bush would plainly prefer not to use military force. He has threatened war on Iraq in order to avoid it — to persuade Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw from Kuwait. But the strategy has put Mr. Bush in a box, and with him the international coalition that he rallied to resist Iraq's aggression.

If the Jan. 15 deadline passes without a resolution of the crisis, and if Mr. Bush does not then soon use force, some will call him "weak." That is the result, no doubt unintended, of the date set by the United Nations Security Council at his behest. It is a deadline not only for Saddam Hussein but also for George Bush, pushing him and the world toward war. But it cannot be too late for Mr. Bush and the rest of us to think clearly about the consequences of war. It never can be.

Think of the effect a war of the enormous forces arrayed in the Gulf would have on the hope that Mr. Bush has raised in the crisis — the hope of what he calls "a new world order," of collective security against international aggression. A war would be justified as necessary to establish the principle of collective security, but it could have the opposite result. So Stanley Hoffmann warns in a compelling article in the latest New York Review of Books.

An all-out war, with its likely devastation of the Middle East, would turn many members of the anti-Iraq coalition against the idea of collective security, he argues. And it would affect American opinion the same way. "Collective security will be the casualty, not the winner," he writes, "if we lose a sense of proportion, if we launch a war that will divide the coalition and the public far more than a protracted reliance on sanctions . . . Only a miraculously successful war — a swift victory through a limited resort to force — would dispel all these dangers. Miracles rarely happen . . .

"Any other kind of war risks pushing states away from collective security and — with predominantly American losses on the UN side — almost ensures that the United States will not again provide the leadership . . . required to make it work."

The alternative to marching on toward war is diplomacy. And again, it cannot be too late for that course.

Mr. Bush's idea of sending Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad for talks was stymied by Saddam's proposal of a Jan. 12 date while Mr. Bush insisted on nothing later than Jan. 3. The White House now has said that if Baghdad would offer a date before Jan. 12, it most likely would accept. When Mr. Bush originally suggested the talks, he said they could be held "at a mutually convenient date between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15."

Nor is diplomacy excluded by the apparently irreconcilable positions of the parties today. There is as much room for maneuver as there was in the Cuban missile crisis and other grave moments of international tension.

For example, Mr. Bush has rightly rejected Saddam's attempt to link the Gulf crisis to the Palestinian issue, as if he had invaded Kuwait to help the Palestinians. But Mr. Bush could on his own do what he wants to do anyway: propose a new initiative for Arab-Israeli peace.

Or another example: Mr. Bush says that any partial Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait would be inadequate. It would be. But Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who has been very supportive of the Bush policy, is surely right when he says that Americans would then be unlikely to "believe that war was still necessary." If Saddam refused to leave, say, the disputed islands and oil field, sanctions on his oil exports would simply continue.

The Jan. 15 deadline really raises a question about George Bush: Does he have the inner strength to be patient? Will he understand, and be able to convey, that his commitment to undo Iraq's aggression does not require immediate war?

He told Time magazine in a year-end interview: "I know the promise of a new world order if it is done right. I know the devastating effect on the world if it is done wrong." Yes. But the "wrong" that would have a devastating effect is premature war.

"Giving a free rein to aggression would turn the world into a jungle," Mr. Hoffmann writes. "But so would the equation of collective security with the kind of all-out war that rules out diplomacy."

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Sioux Showdown

NEW YORK — Meagre reports have reached Pine Ridge Agency of the battle fought on New Year's Day between General Carr's troops and the hostile Indians. Several Indians have been wounded and a number of Government horses captured by hostiles. General Miles is now at the Agency, preparing for the last act in the bloody drama. His plan is to completely surround the enemy; then, in case they refuse to surrender, he will lose no time in wiping the rebellious Sioux off the face of the earth.

1916: Crawford Is Dead

LONDON — Mrs. Emily Crawford, one of the best known foreign correspondents of the second half of the last century, and a woman of exceptionally brilliant intelligence, died at Clifton, Bristol [on Dec. 30] aged 84. She was Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" for 22 years. Mrs. Crawford was always very popular in Paris, due perhaps to her Irish vivacity. She never hesitated to take risks. When Paris was in the hands of the Communists she made her way at night, alone and unprotected through the barricaded city and interviewed the Communist leaders as they sat in Council.

1941: Italian Boat Sunk

LONDON — Salvaged from the floor of Liverpool Bay after foundering on trials on June 1, 1939, with a loss of ninety-nine men aboard, the 1,090-ton submarine Thetis has scored its first victory by torpedoing and sinking an Italian submarine. A tall column of water was seen rising into the air from the Italian U-boat. A loud explosion was heard and only one end of the enemy vessel was seen sticking out of the water. Only once before in this war has one submarine been known to sink another.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الاصل

OPINION

Of Sununu Footsteps and a Speech

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It all started with Edmund Burke's 1769 essay on the "present state of the nation"; American Constitution-writers then required that the president report to the Congress information of the "state of the Union" along with "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Now, every January, governors intone their "State of the State," mayors their "State of the City" and executives everywhere their states-of-the-whatevers. As a result, the state of the audience is bored to the point of stupefaction.

With characteristic bumption, the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, stole a hallowed tradition from the speaker of the House and announced that the president would be the Congress's guest on Jan. 27.

Of course, the National Security Council staff can't start on the foreign-affairs part of the speech until it sees what Saddam will do.

That's less then two weeks after the Jan. 15 United Nations Kuwait deadline. The National Security Council staff can't start on the foreign-affairs part yet because it doesn't know what Saddam (defiantly pronounced SAD'm by George Bush, to annoy Sa-DOM) Hussein will do.

The Domestic Council's Roger Porter, however, knows that Mr. Bush is getting knocked for do-nothingism at home, and is busily circulating a memo with a dozen potential "initiatives."

He enlivens one with a couple of facts: (1) about the same number of students, 45 million, attend primary and secondary schools as did 10 years ago, and (2) in constant dollars, adjusted for inflation, $79 billion more is being spent on education in 1990 than in 1980. Has this added state and local spending helped education all that much?

Then come choices for ideas, including: (a) vouchers, to let parents and students choose their schools, introducing competition; (b) alternative certification of teachers, and (c) site-based management. (My source would have explained those last two but heard Sununu footsteps.)

When Mr. Bush makes his choices, the hard part comes for the State-of-the-Unionists: using the president's speech to energize and motivate school reform, not subsidize it.

The Feds pay only 7 percent of the education bill, which is proper in a diverse nation; besides, the old revenue-sharing has now become deficit-sharing. The president must exhort, knowing he will be zapped by educators for not proposing more spending.

Other areas on the domestic list range from a few thoughts on oil conservation (to be called a "national energy strategy") to some necessary specifics on rebuilding the deposit insurance system for banks ("banking reform").

But what about the great debate that is supposed to be going on in the Bush administration, pitting the neo-neocon "New Paradigm" empowerment-choice-enterprise crowd against the root-canal social Darmanism of the budget pragmatists? (I would explain those catchy terms, but I hear Sununu footsteps.)

The intellectual ferment is not all that profound. Budget boss Richard Darman mocked the packaging of ideas put forward last year by Jim Pinkerton, the gangling Bush wunderkind who takes government seriously, which happily propelled his "New Paradigm" out of obscurity — at least to political-philosophy freaks. But the Darman diatribe was smart-alecky, not substantial; he has since made his peace with the earnest Bushies who have a creditable approach to coping with social welfare in a time of austerity.

"Empowerment" — Jack Kemp's term for offering bootstraps in place of shoes — has not been seriously challenged, even by Democrats. It ain't new, but it ain't bad, and has no competition.

From these ideas, the president's men will submit "decision memos." If Mr. Bush wants to pacify Congress, he will include the proposals in a speech that praises the Clean Air Act and hails the way the leadership took him to the cleaners on the budget.

If he decides to take the Congress on, Mr. Sununu will direct the speech writers to adopt an abrasive tone, demanding a "recovery package" including a revenue-producing capital gains tax cut, and putting a thumb in every incumbent's eye with a call for a limitation on the years a representative can serve.

For now, the unabrasive writers will put those decisions into an upbeat speech draft, or updraft, destined to be rewritten to reflect the triumphant, apologetic or resolute Gulf section of the address — the heart of the matter.

And that's my State of the Speech report on the state of the decisions on the state of the draft of the State of the Union.

The New York Times.

They Remember the Bombs Dropped in Vain

By James Pringle

BAN SALOY, Laos — The American Military Assistance Command in Vietnam once issued correspondents with copies of a leaflet that the U.S. Air Force dropped after strikes by B-52 bombers. Thoughtfully provided was a translation from the Vietnamese. "This is the mighty B-52," it began, beneath a picture of an eight-engined Stratofortress unleashing its bombs. "Now you know the terrible rain of death and destruction these planes can bring."

The leaflet went on to tell how the B-52s were the

MEANWHILE

"strong voice of the South Vietnamese government." Those who survived the strike were urged to seek the safety of the government zone.

Here on the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, a country which received more American bombs than the U.S. dropped on Germany in the whole of World War II, these leaflets came to mind some two decades later. This village of minority hill tribe people is built among B-52 bomb craters. Bomb casings are part of the village furniture as suppports for homes made of bamboo and straw.

Local officials say, plausibly, that 91 out of 92 villages in this one district were hit. There are also unexploded bombs lying around, not just in Ban Saloy but in villages on the Plain of Jars and the Bolovens Plateau. Of course, North Vietnam was sending trucks through this village, with military supplies for its forces in South Vietnam, and the Americans felt bombing was justified. Both Hanoi and Washington routinely violated the neutrality of Laos.

In the end, the saturation bombing was to no avail, and communist governments took over in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. Originally odious regimes, they have improved in recent years.

But the people in Ban Saloy are not sure even now who was bombing them, killing their loved ones, forcing them to hide in caves in the mountains, to eat roots, and to work their fields by moonlight — though the bombs could come even then. Any adult who is older than than a teenager still talks about the years of bombing as if they were yesterday.

In one small house in the village there is a man whose father died in a bombing raid 20 years ago; he himself was wounded and became mentally unbalanced. He sits talking quietly to himself, lost in a world of his own, cared for by his brother, as children outside laughingly play around bomb craters where ducks now swim. Amid these sights of an earlier, pointless war, it was impossible not to think of the costs of an all-out conflict in the Gulf.

On a visit to Iraq during the war with Iran, I thought on a Sunday morning as I drove in from the airport that it would be very difficult to understand Iraqi society and to know what people thought of the war. That first day, since government offices were closed, I went to a Baghdad museum to see relics of the Sumerian civilization gathered in what is one of the world's most magnificent collections. Iraq, after all, was the cradle of civilization and the Sumerians, as one can see from their artifacts, were a humorous and relatively peaceful people.

I got into conversation with an Iraqi as we looked at the exhibits. He told me he had come there for some peace of mind. He had been up all night with his wife who had been unable to sleep because their 18-year-old son had just been sent to the front.

Within an hour or two of arriving in Iraq, the war had become real for me.

If war comes again to Baghdad, the devastation here on the Ho Chi Minh trail, where the landscape is still terrifying to behold so many years later, will be small by comparison. The U.S.-led coalition ranged against Iraq will destroy thousands of Iraqis like the man in the museum and his family. To what end?

Saddam Hussein must be punished for invading Kuwait, otherwise the world faces more such seizures of territory. But should sanctions not be given longer to work? Without appeasing Saddam, there are ways other than bombs to deliver the message of condemnation. Sooner or later, the Iraqi people will take the matter into the their own hands.

Bombs did not work on the Ho Chi Minh trail, although many innocent people were killed. The weapons sent from North Vietnam still got through to the South. Will the use of force in the Gulf be any different?

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Heading Toward War: Congress's Role and the Costs

The editorial "Hold a Gulf War Debate" *(Dec. 17)* advocates congressional deliberations and a vote on a declaration of war. I imagine whoever wrote that wasn't around the last time the Congress of the United States declared war.

I was. The president then declared martial law and locked up all the Japanese in America. Does the editorialist really want George Bush to have that kind of power? Or does he or she envision a declaration of war somehow tempered to deny the president those martial law prerogatives?

The comment by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. on the same page *("America Doesn't Know What It's Doing in the Gulf")* makes a great to-do about how wise it was not to have made preventive war against the Soviet Union or China and then intones, "Let us not sacrifice lives today because of a guess about what Iraq may be up to 10 or 15 years from now."

I thought the United Nations was unhappy with what Saddam Hussein did to Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990.

JAMES W. HAMERLE.
Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Mr. Schlesinger is absolutely right to warn Americans about heading toward war without sufficient knowledge of its consequences or on the advice of self-styled experts whose knowledge of the Arab world is marginal at best. In fact, this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to roll back aggression without firing a shot.

Kuwait's value to Iraq lies in its oil. If Iraq cannot export Kuwaiti oil, or its own, Kuwait will become a patch of desert wasteland sucking up Iraq's resources. This could take a year or two — a drop in the life of a nation. An embargo bites with the passage of time.

MAHMOOD ELAHI.
Ottawa.

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It is not likely, but what might brighten the futures of the millions whose lives are tangled up in the Gulf crisis would be for Mr. Bush and his advisers to take a crash course in Arab social, political and religious history. At the very least, a wider perspective on what they're up against might light the way a little over the coming perilous months.

DAVID CAMBRIN.
Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

President Bush says that there will be no "negotiation" with Saddam Hussein. But if, without negotiation, the United States goes to war in the Gulf, Mr. Bush will be in violation of the United Nations Charter which, in Article 33, stipulates that every effort must be made to seek a solution to a dispute by "negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means."

These efforts have not been made. Worse still, such efforts have been made with regard to the Arab-Israeli dispute; their failure would seem, under the UN Charter, to justify the use of force to settle the problem. The suspicion arises that the United States is simply using the United Nations to justify the use of force in Iraq while denying its use in the Palestinian issue. Such puppetry will hardly enhance the reputation of the United Nations.

The need for an overall settlement of Middle East problems, including the long-running sore of the fate of the Palestinians, has never been more urgent, nor perhaps more capable of resolution. All that is lacking is the "vision thing."

JEANNE VICKERS.
Geneva.

Regarding "America's Gulf Allies Aren't Paying" (Dec. 20) by Jim Sasser:

Senator Sasser could have entitled his comment "Playing Poker with Somebody Else's Money." The idea that the United States has a unilateral right to appraise and exact taxes for defending the world is pure whimsy on the part of a declining superpower.

What guarantee can the United States offer its allies that their money will be rewarded with stability? War with Iraq will not bring an overall solution to the problems in the Middle East. In case of war, oil prices would go up at least in the short run and oil reserves could be severely damaged. Even a swift victory raises the problem of the fate of a vanquished Iraq.

ANDY CORSINI.
Marseille.

A Hero of Substance

Regarding "Person of the Millennium" (Dec. 18) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will omits two words from his conclusion, in which he nominates Thomas Jefferson for "Person of the Millennium." Restored, they make his penultimate sentence read (as I am sure he intended): "Jefferson is what a free person looks like — confident, serene, rational, disciplined, temperate, tolerant curious *and rich.*" What else gives the leisure to be confident, serene, etc.?

How many homeless "Renaissance men" can one quote in history?

ALEXANDRA DRAXLER.
Paris.

For a Civilized Welcome

Peter Smith *(Letters, Dec. 19)* calls attention to what is probably the worst-organized airport immigration service in the world, that at Los Angeles, worse even than the one at Kennedy airport in New York or at Honolulu.

Chicago's O'Hare airport, which handles more international traffic than Los Angeles, has an immigration service that is quick, courteous and friendly. The person in charge of immigration at O'Hare should be put in charge of all airport immigration services in the United States. A foreigner might then feel he was entering a civilized place.

H. VERITY SMITH.
Geneva.

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune



Part of Caribbean exhibit at Commonwealth Institute.

Jonathan Player for The New York Times

Above, exhibition at the Black Art Gallery in Finsbury Park; left, carvings on display at the shop at the Africa Center; and, top, the owner of Pamela's serving her customers.

Curried Goat Moving In on Fish and Chips?

London Getting Big Taste Of Black Cuisine and Arts

by Jonathan P. Hicks

LONDON — The past three decades have seen a dramatic growth in African and West Indian people who have moved to England — so much so that London today has more than a half million black residents. While that migration pattern has been the centerpiece of some political and social tensions, it has also created a rich local culture.

London is now seeing a celebration of black-oriented art, culture and cuisine. The city is home to one of the world's largest concentrations of restaurants serving Caribbean and African foods, and to many art galleries that exhibit the works of black artists. London is a city in which finding a stew of Jamaican-style curried goat or a Nigerian art exhibit has become nearly as commonplace in some neighborhoods as coming across a steak and kidney pie or a painting of a Scottish landscape. Music, too, is an important part of black cultural offerings. Many African and Caribbean restaurants feature performers playing everything from jazz to reggae and African music.

Of all the communities in London where blacks have settled, Brixton has become the most well known (even though less than half of Brixton's population is black). While it was the scene of clashes between residents and police in the early 1980s, this working-class section of south London has settled down appreciably. Many Caribbean and African restaurants and art galleries are found there, most fairly close to Brixton Road, the main thoroughfare. Many are easily reached from the Brixton Underground station. A major shopping area, Brixton is noted for its outdoor markets selling food, meats, clothing, records and hair-care products.

Black-oriented restaurants and galleries also flourish in other parts of the city. The Finsbury Park section of north London, for example, has become home to a growing number of immigrants from West Africa and the Caribbean. It has a cluster of Nigerian and other African restaurants, art galleries and bookstores and, on Blackstock Road, a main thoroughfare, several shops that sell African fabrics.

Here is a sampling of some galleries showing black art and Caribbean-oriented restaurants in London:

GALLERIES AND CENTERS

The Africa Center, 38 King Street, London WC2E; (71) 836 1973. Now celebrating its 25th anniversary, the Africa Center in the Covent Garden district of central London is a cultural meeting point offering an art gallery, a shop selling African carvings, a bookstore and the Calabash Restaurant. On Friday nights, bands playing African music are featured, usually with an overflow crowd. The center is open every day except Sunday from 10:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Black Art Gallery, 225 Seven Sisters Road, London N4; (71) 263 1918. This small gallery in the Finsbury Park section, a short walk from Finsbury Park Underground station, offers a light and airy display of the works of black painters and sculptors. With each new exhibit, the gallery sponsors a discussion with the artist. Open Monday through Thursday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Friday, 10 to 7, and Saturday, from noon to 5 P.M.

Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8; (71) 603 4535. The institute's Sunday afternoon concerts provide a variety of music, dance and drama. This is a large facility that will require the better part of an afternoon to fully explore. Exhibits include displays from the many Commonwealth nations, with information about their history, culture, agriculture and commerce. The institute is open Monday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and Sunday from 2 to 5.

The 198 Gallery, 198 Railton Road, Herne Hill SE24; (71) 978 8309. This gallery is a long walk from the center of Brixton or a bus ride from the Brixton Underground station — but just 100 yards from the Herne Hill railroad station. Its two exhibition areas are dedicated to the works of artists of African and Asian descent. The gallery is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 A.M. until 7 P.M.

MUSIC

The Bass Clef Club, 35 Coronet Street, N1; (71) 729 2476. Live soul music on Sunday and Monday, jazz other midweek evenings and African music on Saturday nights are offered at this club in the Bethnal Green section north of the Thames.

Dance clubs such as the Fridge (Town Hall Parade, Brixton SW2; (71) 326 5100) on Brixton Hill boast periodic appearances of the British group Soul to Soul. The Academy (211 Stockwell Road, Brixton SW9; (71) 326 1022) has seen performances by everyone from Public Enemy to Bobby Brown and local black stars.

RESTAURANTS

Afric-Carib, 1 Stroud Green Road; (71) 263 7440. This small, plain basement restaurant in the Finsbury Park area is one of London's best known African and Caribbean dining spots. Despite the restaurant's name, its cuisine is mostly Nigerian. With entrees ranging from $9 to $12, the Afric-Carib is perfect for travelers who have grown weary of the unattractive exchange rate.

Alden's, 410 Brixton Road; (71) 274 9233. A bright, airy, family-operated restaurant in the heart of Brixton, Alden's offers down-home West Indian fare at reasonable prices. A fixed-priced lunch menu at about $10 includes an appetizer, entrée and dessert. Dinners range from $15 to $20.

Brixtonian, 11 Dorrell Place, near Nursery Road; (71) 978 8870. This restaurant in the heart of Brixton was voted by London's Time Out magazine this year as having the best bar in the city. The food is billed as a blend of French-inspired cuisine with Caribbean ingredients. With a fixed price menu of $34 per person — which does not include the 12 percent service charge — Brixtonian is among the priciest of these restaurants.

Calabash, Africa Center, 38 King Street; (71) 836 1976. This restaurant in the Covent Garden area has a wide array of African food. Main courses range from about $10 to $15, excluding wine. There is a selection of African beers and wines, including wines from Algeria and Zimbabwe.

Le Caribe, 20 Northwold Road; (71) 241 0011. The Caribe, a restaurant on two floors in Stoke Newington, offers a variety of Caribbean dishes. Callaloo, the national dish of Trinidad and Tobago, which is made from the leaves of a plant called dasheen, is one of the notable dishes here. A three-course meal will run about $24.

Pamela's, 58 Dalston Lane; (71) 923 2244. The three levels of hardwood floors and the stunning oak bar give Pamela's (in northeast London) the look of a trendy restaurant on the Upper West Side in New York. The food is decribed in the menu as "a taste of the Caribbean, a hint of French Cuisine." There is live jazz on weekend nights. A meal with appetizer and dessert will run from $25 to $30 without wine.

Safari Gallery, 354 Cricklewood Lane;(81) 209 0116. While the menu suggests that the cuisine in this dimly lighted neighborhood restaurant in northwest London is African, the food is West Indian in character. An array of African beers is available. A three-course meal costs from $20 per person.

Tomlins, 11A Beehive Place; (71) 978 8892. The cuisine is Caribbean, with some outside influences. There is live jazz every night. A three-course meal with wine costs about $34 a person.

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In Singapore, Ambitious Plans for National Museum

by Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — When Singapore won self-government from Britain in 1959, it inherited an imposing museum with a collection that reflected the interests of the colonial rulers.

The British were fascinated by the animal and plant life of Singapore and the tropical islands of the Indonesian and Malay archipelagos. So the contents of the museum, epitomized by the skeleton of a whale hanging from the ceiling, were dominated by the world of natural history rather than the people living in it.

Although the stuffed animals and butterflies were finally bundled off to the zoology department of Singapore's national university and a new science center, the museum failed to capture the imagination of Singaporeans or foreign visitors.

An inadequate budget, a chronic shortage of curators, and control left in the hands of civil servants with little or no training as museum specialists ensured that the institution and its contents continued to moulder outside the mainstream of public interest.

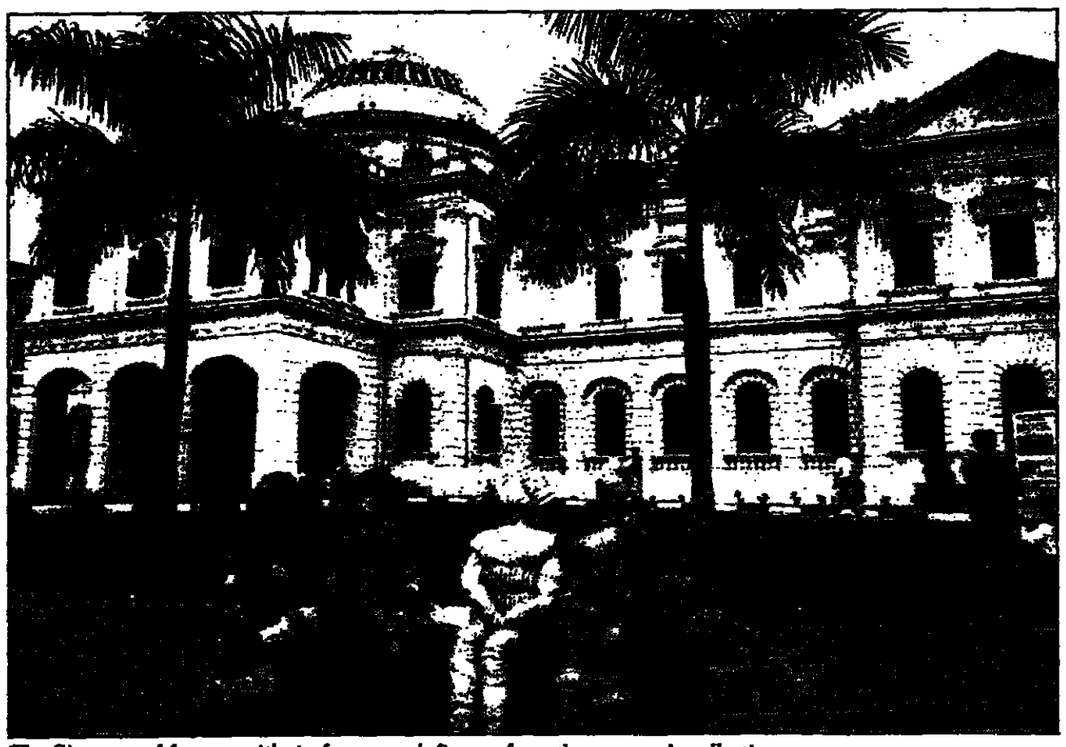
In the last five years, as the economic success of Singapore spilled over into a greater awareness of cultural values, some major improvements have been made, laying the basis for more interesting and imaginative displays of Singapore's colorful history and multiracial character which are drawing larger crowds.

For example, a special display that opened recently on rice cultivation and trade offers visitors a fascinating insight into an activity which, although far removed from modern urban life, has played a central role in shaping Asian society.

The modest scale of the effort to upgrade the museum is about to change drastically as the government throws its weight behind a plan which will see the present building become the core of a precinct that will include five new galleries over the next decade.

Reopening the National Museum late last year after a major structural renovation that took two years and cost 6 million Singapore dollars ($3.5 million), Goh Chok Tong, who took over recently as prime minister from Lee Kuan Yew, said the aim was to create a great storehouse of national treasures and memories.

"Our museum must capture, within its walls, the collective memories of our nation. Like a photo album, it should record our origins, our life and our effort to transform a fishing village into a global city."



The Singapore Museum with, in foreground, figures from the museum's collection.

Singapore's plans are ambitious. After studying leading museums in North America, Europe and the Middle East, it has decided to develop a complex akin to the Canadian museum of civilization in Hull, Quebec. That museum, which covers about 100,000 square meters (more than a million square feet) and cost 255 million Canadian dollars ($220 million), was opened in 1989.

Kwa Chong Guan, director of the Singapore museum, said that the new complex planned for Singapore would provide 60,000 square meters of space by the year 2000 and incorporate restaurants, shops and state-of-the-art communications technology, including video effects and an interactive history theater. There will be five new galleries in the complex, all within easy walking distance of the existing museum: a national art gallery; a children's museum; a Singapore history museum; a people's gallery that will focus on the lifestyles, festivals, customs and cultures of Singapore and the Asian region; and a museum of Southeast Asian etnology that will introduce Singaporeans and foreign visitors to the region and explore Singapore's place in it.

"If all goes to plan, we should have a very exciting museum complex" by the year 2000, Kwa said.

Although the annual budget for acquisitions has only been around 100,000 dollars in the past few years, a figure that will increase to 150,000 dollars in 1991, the museum has used its modest resources well to acquire a representative collection of display material ranging from relics of Singapore's pre-colonial history to the ceramics, furniture, jewelry, decorative ware, accessories and everyday items which Chinese, Malays, Indians and other immigrants brought to the island-state.

The British bequeathed a valuable collection of Southeast Asian textiles and kris, daggers with wavy blades that still play a vital role in Javanese and Malay spiritual life.

The museum has also received some generous donations from individual and corporate benefactors, especially since the government introduced a scheme of tax relief for gifts to the museum in 1986.

CRITICS' CHOICE

Modigliani Reconsidered

■ A retrospective that sets out to polish the image of Amedeo Modigliani, often seen as the archetypal bohemian of the Paris School, opens Jan. 18 at the Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen in Düsseldorf. The show focuses on Modigliani's qualities as a portraitist, and as one of the best chroniclers of the avant-garde of his age: Among those he portrayed were Juan Gris, Chaim Soutine, Max Jacob, Jean Cocteau, Picasso, Constantin Brancusi and Jacques Lipchitz. On view are 50 paintings, 80 drawings and nine sculptures. The show runs until March 1 in Düsseldorf and goes to the Zurich Kunsthaus April 19 to July 7.

Lipchitz Sculptures

■ The Jewish Museum in New York is the final stop in a four-city North American tour for the exhibition "Lipchitz: A Life in Sculpture," which traces the career of the principal sculptor of the Cubist movement Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973). The show, Jan. 16 to April 14, includes 100 sculptures and 31 drawings dating from 1911 to 1972 and draws upon loans from the artist's estate and from collections in Europe and North America.

Dance at Palais Garnier

■ The Palais Garnier in Paris will host the Martha Graham Dance Company with two programs, one of early Graham works on Jan. 23, 24 and 25, and another of "Temptations of the Moon" (Bartók), "Acts of Light" (Nielsen), and "The Rite of Spring" (Stravinsky) on Jan 26 and 27. Then comes the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow, also with two programs, Yuri Grigorovich's "Ivan the Terrible" from Jan. 31 to Feb. 10, and a second program of excerpts from "La Bayadère," "Sleeping Beauty" and "Raymonda" from Feb. 13 to 17.

The Met Via Radio

■ Live broadcasts of New York's Metropolitan Opera began transmission to Europe with Verdi's La Traviata on Dec. 8. The Met's Saturday afternoon radio broadcasts, which continue through April 20, are being beamed to Frankfurt by satellite in a digitally encoded signal. From there the opera is relayed through the European Broadcasting Union to networks in 17 European countries. Listeners in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Poland, and Switzerland can hear matinee performances live on Saturday evening because of the time difference. Other networks carry the broadcasts later on tape. *(Lawrence Malkin)*

Henze Tribute in London

■ A weeklong tribute to the music of Hans Werner Henze at London's Barbican Center Jan. 10 to 15 will include two performances, conducted by the composer, of his opera "The English Cat," written in collaboration with the playwright Edward Bond. The composer will introduce other of his works, including a concert version of "The Idiot," the ballet based on Dostoyevsky's novel. It features the London Sinfonietta. Henze's Symphony No. 7 will be performed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Alexander Lazarev.

Russian Opera in Paris

■ After a successful season last year, the Maly Theater of Leningrad brings three opera productions to the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées: "Boris Godunov" on Jan. 5, 12 and 13, "Le Coq d'Or" on Jan. 4, 6 and 8, and "Khovanshchina" on Jan. 14 and 15.

Mozart Year in Nice

■ Nice is going all out for the bicentennial of Mozart's death, including a dozen of the composer's operas scheduled during the calendar year, most of them in new productions. Events get under way Jan. 16 with "Don Giovanni," conducted by Michael Schonwandt, staged by Louis Erlo and with sets by Gian Maurizio Fercioni. David Pittsinger sings the title role, with Joyce Guyer as Donna Anna, Waltrand Meyer as Donna Elvira, Laszlo Polgar as Leporello, Harry Peeters as the Commendatore, Richard Croft as Don Ottavio, Friedrich Molsberger as the Masetto and Jung Ae Lee as Zerlina. Other performances are Jan. 18, 20, 22 and 24.

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In France and Poland, 'Secret Sharers'

by Richard Bernstein

NEW YORK — Marek Halter, native of Poland, survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto, novelist and human rights campaigner in France, went to Warsaw for the first time in 40 years a few months ago, and there he met Marek Halter.

The other Marek Halter was a Polish engineer who turned out to share more than just a name with the celebrated writer. He described himself as a kind of double of the French Halter, a man whose life had been an inverted reflection of that of his French namesake. The Polish Marek Halter, slender and silver-haired, explained that every time the French Marek Halter carried out some human rights protest in France, he, the Polish Marek Halter, suffered persecution in Warsaw.

The two men, one a Jew and the other a Roman Catholic, compared notes and dates. They discovered, for example, that when Halter the writer organized the first Paris campaign on behalf of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov in 1978, the other Halter lost his job. When the French Halter campaigned for another dissident, Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the Polish engineer's daughter was dismissed from medical school for bad behavior. When the French Halter went to Afghanistan to protest the Soviet invasion of that country, the Polish Halter went to prison for three months.

"For five years he didn't know the reasons for this persecution," the French Halter said. "Then, one day, he saw in the official newspaper an article about Marek Halter, the Zionist enemy, and he realized that the police must have thought he came from the same family."

"We've been playing in the same movie," the French novelist quotes the Polish engineer as saying, "only you were the star and I was the stuntman."

The French writer was in the United States recently to promote a new novel, "The Children of Abraham," a family tale and political thriller that moves rapidly from place to place and time to time, from Moscow to Paris, Jerusalem to Buenos Aires. The book is a sequel to "The Book of Abraham," which traces a partly imaginary history of his own family from the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago to the end of World War II.

But as he went through rounds of Jewish book fairs, speeches and interviews in the United States and Canada, it was the tale of his strange encounter in Warsaw with the man he calls his "double," his "secret sharer," that seemed mostly on Halter's mind. His fascination with the meeting stemmed from more than an appreciation of a kind of eerie coincidence, or even the Kafkaesque fate suffered by his Polish counterpart when Poland was still a Communist dictatorship.



Thierry Chesnot/Sipa Press

The writer Marek Halter, left, with the Polish engineer Marek Halter.

Halter's encounter with the Polish Halter reflected more the inherent and persistent oddness of the French Halter's life, his capacity — sometimes simply his plain bad luck — to find himself close to the central dramas of the century, particularly war, dislocation and persecution.

Marek Halter, who lived in Poland and the Soviet Union and then Poland again before emigrating to France in 1950, has created himself, using the materials of his personal history to forge a kind of personal trademark, in somewhat the same way that other people create brand-name consumer products. His encounter with the other Marek Halter seems close to the themes of his two novels. Both reflect the way his life seems tightly linked to the great events of the recent past.

Halter, by his own admission, is not a stylish writer, not a literary craftsman, certainly not even a novelist by long, persistent ambition. Indeed, for much of his adult life in France he has been not a writer but a painter. Most of all, perhaps, he is a Parisian man about town, who knows journalists and political figures, writers and artists and who managed to enlist them in support of his human rights campaigns. At the same time, as his books demonstrate, he is a natural teller of stories inspired by his sense of personal association with a complicated past of which he is a kind of fictional witness.

It was those qualities that gave "The Book of Abraham" (published by Henry Holt) its sweep and scope, leading Frederic Morton, in The New York Times Book Review, to call it "spectacular," a book filled with "prodigious scholarship" and "sustained inventiveness."

The new book, which was published last month by Little, Brown, picks up the story in the early 1960s. The plot, far more concentrated in time than the 2,000 years covered by the earlier volume, centers on the murder of a distant cousin of Halter in Israel and its relationship to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

YIDDISH was Halter's first language, the one he spoke with his mother, a poet, and his father, the scion of a long line of Jewish printers. The family fled the Warsaw Ghetto in 1943, the year it was destroyed by the Nazis. During the war years, they lived in the Soviet Union.

The family returned to Poland after the war and then, appalled at Polish anti-Semitism, went to France in 1950.

Halter started writing novels, he said, after the death of his mother about 10 years ago.

"I found myself a double orphan," he said. "I belonged to a civilization that no longer existed, the Jewish civilization of Poland before the Nazi invasion."

He maintains, however, that he is different from most survivors, those whose testimony concerns the death camps. "I am not a witness of death, but a witness of the living," he said.

Halter's first book was a commercial success, a best seller in several countries, including the United States. But he is equally well known in France for his human rights advocacy and his personal diplomacy. His list of activities in this regard is long. Though an ardent supporter of Israel, he has held a series of well-publicized meetings with the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat since 1968, just a year after Israel's victory in the 1967 Middle East war.

"If you had the luck to survive, you feel that you have a duty, which is to do something to prevent others from having the same thing happen to them," Halter said.

Certainly, his meeting with his namesake in Warsaw will add to the growing Halter reputation for remarkable encounters. The Polish Halter came forward when he read that the French Halter, profiting from the fall of the Communist government, would be making his first trip to Warsaw since 1950. The first meeting of the two men took place in a newspaper office. But afterward they met elsewhere in Warsaw, walking the streets, trading the experiences that made them such Conradian secret sharers.

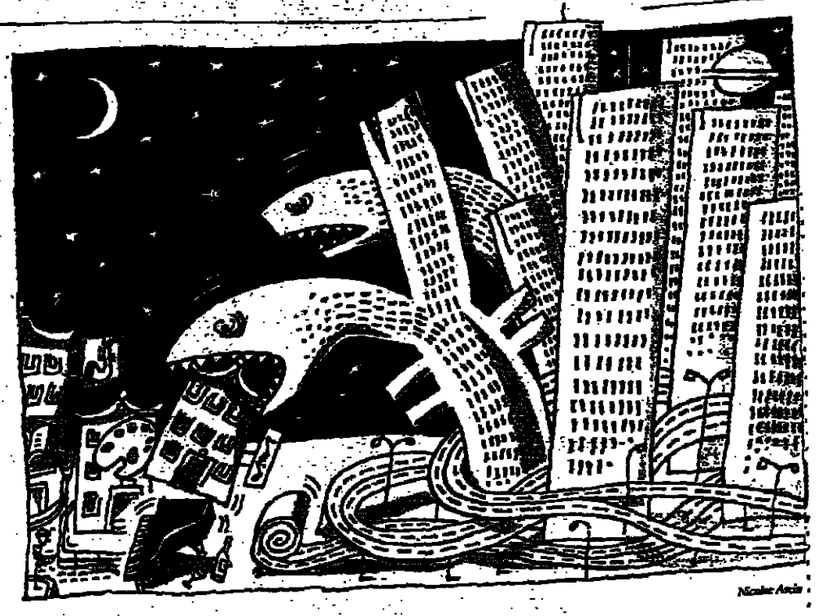
Among the most significant elements of their connection was, of course, how opposite their experiences were, and that opposiiteness did not begin in recent years, when the French Halter lived in a democratic country of free expression and the Polish Halter did not. The strange sharing of experience, they found, went back to the time when the French Halter was suffering and the other Halter was closer to being free.

"We were walking on the streets of Warsaw, my double and I," Halter recounted, "and suddenly we came across some street musicians playing a melody that I remembered. My double knew the melody also."

They interviewed the musicians, five aging Poles who told the two Marek Halters that they had been playing their violins and accordions on Warsaw's streets since the mid-1930s. Mr. Halter asked whether they had played during the Nazi occupation and the answer was yes. He asked whether they had played near the wall of the ghetto. Again, the answer was yes.

"And so," Halter said, savoring the full meaning of his unexpected Warsaw encounter, "I realized that this was the orchestra that I had listened to on my side of the ghetto wall while my unknown double, my brother, listened to the same music on the other side."■

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Nicolas Ancin

An Artists' Oasis in Tokyo Gives Way to Gentrification

by Andrew Ranard

TOYKO — By now you're familiar with the "homogeneous culture" theory of Japan. On the surface Japan is indeed monotonously uniform, but underneath are festering islands of resistance.

Come to Tokyo and look, but come quickly, for the vestiges of the city's diversity are disappearing. Golden Gai, or Golden Town, in the central ward of Shinjuku, where land values are sky-high, is a classic battleground.

In Golden Gai's one small block, chopped up by a dozen alleys, are about 270 minuscule bars, which defy Western notions of usable space. For more than 20 years these drinking salons have nurtured and mothered Japan's post-World War II generation of sometimes-angry artists, but now with gentrification, the quarter is threatened with extinction.

"Before now, Golden Gai was always the mecca for people in the arts," a Golden Gai regular said with sadness. "But now it's finished. This is the ruins of the past glory."

Watanabe-san, the manager of the Nabe, one of Golden Gai's bars, says the price of his site has risen 60-fold in the past 20 years. Watanabe, who makes frequent comparisons of Golden Gai to Montparnasse, is the writer of the authoritative history of the quarter, "Shinjuku's Golden Gai," and asserts that about 40 Akutagawa and Kawabata literary prize winners have passed through Golden Gai's minimalist urban jungle.

"All the major Japanese film directors have come here, except Akira Kurosawa," he said, by way of emphasizing the quarter's Japanese character. The Kurosawa putdown is common in Japan, where the director's international recognition is both envied and denigrated.

GOLDEN GAI has been a womb to outsiders, and in this sense it has much in common not only with Montparnasse, but also with Montmartre, Soho in London and Greenwich Village in New York.

In the late '40s and '50s, when Japan's economy was in shambles, much of Shinjuku was an ungovernable district of black-market shops run by Chinese and Korean *yakuza* (mafia), near which sat Golden Gai. Known as the "Red Line," Golden Gai was then a morass of tiny downstairs clip joints and seedy upstairs brothels. Then, as now, its cell-like bars could seat a comfortable four or five, or when business was good, up to a squeezed dozen.

But it was in the 1960s, with the 1964 Olympics and the first bursts of the Tokyo renaissance, that Golden Gai began its transformation into a haunt for down-and-out artists hungry for "real experience," radical conversation, camaraderie and, last but not least, connections with those who were a step ahead and already successful.

In the '60s and '70s, Golden Gai possessed a consummate characteristic of bourgeois society: the odd magnetism of artists and aesthetes for the shadowy world of hookers and hustlers.

Maeda, who runs a bar by the same name, was there at the debut 26 years ago. She is known as the "Mother of Golden Gai," and fittingly her bar has a more traditional Japanese ambience. *Zabuton*, or cushions, lie on a raised seating space across from the bar stools, and on one peeling portion of the cave-like wall are *manga* (comic-strip) caricatures — household images of Japan.

For more than 20 years, Golden Gai has been a mecca for artists.

Another part of the wall is taken up by a large photograph by Yutaka Takanashi of a railway underpass. The photograph is signed by the American photographer Robert Frank, who stopped there.

The barkeeper at Maeda's is mustached and goateed, talks of Proudhon, the 19th century French anarchist, and says that he is the third-generation offspring of a family of leftists.

"Golden Gai is well-known among French intellectuals," he said proudly. "Michel Foucault and Roland Barthes drank here."

On a rare night, Maeda is present. She has recently had surgery for cancer of the throat. It's an indication of her honorary place in the Japanese world of arts and letters that a benefit was held for her at the ritzy Keio Plaza Hotel and that 2,000 former patrons — many now famous — attended.

With the help of an electronic voice amplifier she says, "Famous or not, they were all my clients and I treat every one the same. I was a pioneer here, and when I first moved in nobody could understand why I was interested in such a 'dirty' area."

A third of Golden Gai's bars have now been bought up by real estate developers, especially Ono Construction, whose name is splashed across the boarded-up doors of many closed bars.

But although Golden Gai is no longer the lodestar for artists with grand illusions, it is managing to hang on for now. Many of those who graduated from the quarter — to become, in the main, newspaper and magazine writers, photographers who cover foreign wars, mass-media specialists — return for the sake of nostalgia.

Golden Gai also has a healthy clientele of gawkers and sightseers, who frequent the bars that manage to survive through the reputation of colorful managers, many of whom moonlight in the arts.

The spot that most challenges the notion that Golden Gai is dead is Shinya Plus One, the Japanese translation of Gavin Lyall's mystery novel "Midnight Plus One." Plus One, a spot for hard-boiled mystery and adventure novel fanatics, is run by the well-known comedian Chin Naitoh.

A framed letter from the British spy novelist Jack Higgins acknowledges Higgins's position as the honorary president of the Japan Adventure Fiction Society, which publishes a literary magazine and which is headquartered at Plus One.

Plus One is crammed many nights of the week. Photos of Naitoh in chameleon poses with the cream of Japan's society of adventure novelists, as well as with foreign mystery writers such as Brian Freemantle, hang on the walls. The patrons say Pete Hamill, Dick Francis, Frank Herbert, Robert B. Parker, James P. Hogan and Gary Hart, the presidential candidate-turned-writer, have also made pilgrimages here.

PLUS One paraphernalia includes jacket covers of novels; movie posters ("White Hunter, Black Heart"); photos of Higgins toting automatic weapons; military hats and authentic-looking Japanese-made imitation weapons, which because of Japan's strict gun control laws, are actually toys: a .357 Magnum, a Colt .45-caliber Peacemaker and a pint-size Spanish blunderbuss.

Naitoh rules his aviary with a suffer-no-fools humor. This is the heart of Golden Gai's charm. It is not the smiling, deprecatory Japan of *tatemae*, or public face, which leaves foreigners uneasy. In Golden Gai, the opposite side of tatemae, *honne*, or true feelings, is king.

A trench-coated salaryman at Plus One speaks with the purity of a Bogart who has read some Camus: "We don't want company talk here. We hide our identities when we drink in Golden Gai.

"It's a masked party. We talk on a horizontal level. There's no social rank. We don't hand out business cards. This is Golden Gai etiquette. We don't try to act smart."

Golden Gai is a precious resource of Tokyo, but in the Tokyo real estate game, the players are making offers that cannot be refused, buying up the tiny neighborhood squares of the city and then building concrete-and-glass behemoths on the emptied lots.

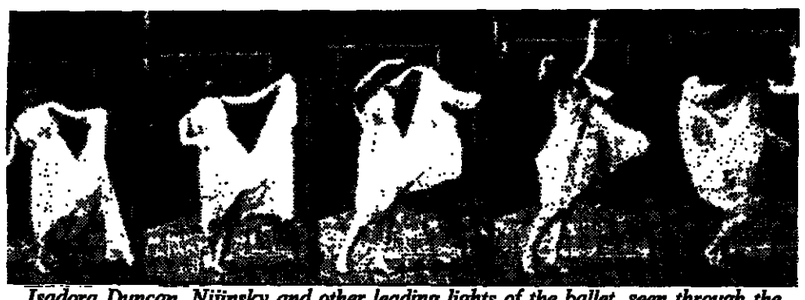
The little people of Tokyo are none too fond of the game; they have nicknamed the enormous structure on the West side of Shinjuku, where the Tokyo metropolitan government bureaucracy will soon reside, the "Tombstone."

"I'm pessimistic," Watanabe said. "I feel it's in the destiny of Golden Gai to perish."

There's an irony to all this. With Golden Gai's disappearance, Tokyo and its people will seem more homogeneous to outsiders. ■

Andrew Ranard is a Tokyo-based journalist.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA



Isadora Duncan, Nijinsky and other leading lights of the ballet, seen through the lenses of leading 20th century photographers, are featured in "Dance Photography," at the Museum of the 20th Century in Vienna through Jan. 27.

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Sept. 15, 1991: "Magic Notes: Mozart in Vienna." The principal exhibition of the Mozart bicentenary year focuses on the period 1781-91.
Staatsoper (tel: 51.44.40). "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saens), staged by Götz Friedrich, conducted by Georges Prêtre, Jan. 6, 9 with Placido Domingo and Agnes Baltsa in the title roles.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire (tel: 734.40.11). To Jan. 20: "Inca," ancient Peruvian gold and silver, masks, textiles, carved wood and other objects spanning 3,000 years, on loan from 40 museums in Peru, Europe and the U.S.
Théâtre de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.11). The Monnaie Dance Group in a "Nutcracker" choreographed by Mark Morris to Tchaikovsky's score, Jan. 12 to 26.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 638.41.41) To Jan. 6: "Chagall to Kitaj: Jewish Experience in 20th-Century Art." Over 200 paintings, sculptures, stage designs and installations.
Anthony d'Offay Gallery (tel: 499.41.00). To Jan. 11: Jasper Johns: new drawings and watercolors.
British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Mar. 24: Archaeology and the Bible: one of the Dead Sea Scrolls is among 300 exhibits from the Holy Land dating back 9,000 years.
Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Feb. 3: The Drawings of Jasper Johns: more than 100 works, 1954 to the present. To Feb. 3: A retrospective of 200 photographs by Gary Winogrand from the '50s to the '80s, subtitled "America in Black and White."
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). To Mar. 17, 1991: "The Raj: India and the British, 1600-1947," includes paintings, prints and photographs, as well as textiles, furnishings and a rare example of 17th-century elephant armor.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Feb. 17: Egon Schiele and His Contemporaries: 52 paintings and drawings by Schiele, and works by Klimt, Kokoschka and others.
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Richard Strauss's "Capriccio" staged by John Cox and conducted by Jeffrey Tate, Jan. 7. "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss) Jan 4. "The Nutcracker," a new production staged by Peter Wright, choreography by Lev Ivanov, Jan. 5.

FRANCE

Paris

Conciergerie (tel: 43.54.30.06). To Feb. 28: Saint Bernard and the Cistercian World: 300 exhibits — manuscripts, stained glass, paintings — focus on Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) and the development of the Cistercian order.
Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.10). To Mar. 17: "Memories of Egypt" a multi-media exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of the birth of the Egyptologist J.F. Champollion (1790-1832) includes 300 exhibits.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Feb. 25: "Art & Pub," the link between art and advertising illustrated in 1,200 exhibits from 1890-1990.
Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10). To Feb. 11: Simon Vouet (1590-1649): paintings, drawings and tapestries.
Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.11). "Daphne" (Strauss), with Lucia Popp in the title role and the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Christian Thielemann, Jan. 8, 10, 12, 14, 17.

Lausanne

Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Jan. 21: François Bocion (1828-1890): 150 landscapes by the artist.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To Feb. 24: Camille Claudel: a retrospective of the artist's sculptures.

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Feb. 3: Giovanni Segantini (1858-1899): paintings and watercolors.

UNITED STATES

New York

Borghi & Co. (tel: 734.45.45). To Jan. 15: Giorgio De Chirico: 67 paintings from 1920 to 1950.
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To Jan. 13: "Mexico: Splendors of Thirty Centuries," includes 400 works from the pre-Columbian era to the mid-20th century.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To Jan. 15: "High and Low: Modern Art and Popular Culture." Works by fifty 20th-century artists.
New York Public Library (tel: 221.76.76). To Jan. 26: "Echoes and Artifacts: 100 Years at Carnegie Hall," the centenary year of the hall marked by a show of 200 exhibits.

Washington

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Feb. 24: Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641): a show including about 100 paintings. To Jan. 27: "Titian, Prince of Painters." Nearly 50 Titians from collections worldwide are on view, including the three surviving ceiling paintings. To Apr. 28: "Eva/Ave: Woman in Renaissance and Baroque Prints," 152 woodcuts and other prints.

AUSTRIA

Vienna

To Jan. 14: Over 400 works by Picasso — paintings, ceramics, sketchbooks — recently acquired by the French state.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Jan. 20: "The Vanities." The theme of the Vanities in 110 17th-century paintings by artists including Breughel, Zurbaran, Guercino, Rubens, Ribera.
Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To Mar. 10: Art in Belgium in the 20th century, includes 300 works.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Feb. 18: Roman drawings from Maratti to Piranese (1650-1760); 145 works are on view. To Jan. 21: "Memoires d'Aveugle," 40 drawings from the museum's collection chosen by Jacques Derrida.
Musée Marmottan (tel: 42.24.07.02). To Jan. 6: Goya: 200 engravings from the Fundación Juan March in Madrid.
Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.14). To Jan. 13: "Manet, Pastels and Drawings," includes 70 works by the artist.
Opéra Bastille (tel: 40.01.16.16). Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" staged by Marina Bianchi, conducted by Gabriele Ferro, Jan. 5, 8, 14, 16, 18.
Théâtre du Chatelet (tel: 40.28.28.40). On tour from the U.S., "42d Street," with cast headed by Elizabeth Allen, Catherine Wydner and Michael Dantuono, continues until Jan. 20.

GERMANY

Berlin

Brücke Museum (tel: 831.20.29). To Jan. 27: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner: a retrospective of the artist's graphic work, 1904 to 1936.
Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.02.49). The Bejart Ballet of Lausanne and the ballet corps of the Deutsche Oper in a ballet inspired by Wagner's Ring cyle, Jan. 4, 7, 8, 9.
Kunstforum, GrundkreditBank To Jan. 13: 18th and 19th century graphic art from the Berlin Museum, including drawings, watercolors, pastels, gouaches.
Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Feb. 25: Anselm Kiefer: Works 1983-1990.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Feb. 14: Raphael and Italian Renaissance Drawing. To Jan. 27: "Between Traditional and Modern: American Painting 1860-1905."

Frankfurt

Liebieghaus To Jan. 20: Polycletus: 200 works by the 5th century B.C. sculptor on loan from 80 countries.
Opera (tel: 23.60.61). Leonard Bernstein's "West Side Story," restaged by Alan Johnson, in Jerome Robbins's choreography, through Jan. 5.
Städelsches Kunstinstitut (tel: 60.50.980). To Jan. 13: Max Beckmann: paintings and drawings, 1905-1950.
Schirn Kunsthalle (tel: 29.98.82). To Mar.3: Jean Dubuffet (1901-1985): a comprehensive retrospective of 300 portraits, sculptures, collages and graphic works.
Werkbund To Feb. 17: From Bauhaus to Bitterfeld, 41 Years of Design From the G.D.R.

Hildesheim

Roemer und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79). To June 16: "Egypt: the Search for Immortality" 130 artifacts illustrate the Egyptian cult of the dead and concepts of eternity.

Munich

Hypo Kunsthalle (tel: 22.44.12). To Mar. 3: "Royal Dresden: Court Art of the 18th Century" Paintings, porcelain, engravings and decorative art from Dresden museums.
Bayerische Staatsoper Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges" staged by Yuri Ljubimov, conducted by Wolfgang Sawallisch, premieres Jan. 7.

Regensburg

Museum Ostdeutsche Galerie (tel: 22.031). To Jan. 20: Käthe Kollwitz (1867-1945): over 200 drawings, graphic works and sculptures by the German artist.

Stuttgart

Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). To Feb. 17: Giuseppe Maria Crespi (1665-1747): a retrospective of 100 paintings.
Kunstverein To Jan. 13: Paul Klee: Late Works.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Jan. 6: Giorgio Morandi: 80 paintings from private collections.
Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.160). The "Nutcracker," choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev, thorugh Jan. 6. Rossini's "Comte Ory" Jan. 12 through April 5.

Rome

Palazzo Ruspoli To Mar. 3: "From van Gogh to Klee," Expressionist masterworks from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.
Accademia di Spagna, Montorio. To Jan. 9: Masterworks from the Museum of Catalan Art in Barcelona: 13 paintings, ranging from Romanesque to Baroque; includes works by El Greco, Zurbaran, Velazquez, Ribera.

Turin

Palazzo Reale. To Feb. 24: Marc Chagall: 70 drawings, watercolors and graphics, including work from the artist's years in Paris in the 1920s.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Muziektheater (tel: 255.455). Arnold Schoenberg's "Die Glückliche Hand" and "Neither" by Morton Feldman (text by Samuel Beckett), staged by Pierre Audi, and designed by Jannis Kounellis, Jan. 12-30.
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). To Mar. 10: "Painters of Venice," a show of 50 examples of the Venetian "vedute," by Canaletto, Guardi and others, from collections worldwide.
To Feb. 17: Dutch Watercolors of the 18th century, 70 works from the museum's collection.
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures. To Feb. 11: Raymond Loewy: a retrospective of the industrial designer's work.
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Feb. 17: "Vincent van Gogh and Modern Art — 1890-1914." Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

The Hague

Mauritshuis Museum (tel: 46.92.44). To Jan. 13: "Dutch Masters From the United States," 75 paintings from public and private collections in the U.S., including works by Rembrandt, Vermeer, Van Goyen, Ruisdael, Jan Steen and Frans Hals.
Gemeentemuseum (tel: 51.41.81). To April 1: Karel Appel: a retrospective of 100 paintings and other works honor the artist's 70th birthday.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Museum of Modern Art. To Jan. 13: "Modernism," an overview of Catalan art of the turn of the century including paintings, posters, jewelry, glass, furniture, textiles.
Fundació Caixa de Pensions (tel: 258.89.07). To Jan. 27: Edouard Vuillard: a retrospective of paintings, drawings and prints.
Fundació Tàpies To Jan. 6: Louise Bourgeois: a retrospective of the sculptor's work from the period 1939-1989.

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.50.62). To Jan. 15: Italian Art of the 20th Century: 350 works by Italian artists spanning the period 1900-1960. To Jan. 15: Giacometti: a retrospective of 300 paintings, sculpture and drawings. To Jan. 15: Tapies: Objects, sculptures and works on cardboard.
Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). To Jan. 5: Andy Warhol's Cars: 35 prints and 12 drawings by the artist.
Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 373.62.45). To Jan. 6: Pre-Columbian Art of Mexico: 126 Aztec and Maya objects from eight Mexican museums.

SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Feb. 10: Henri Matisse: 70 sculptures and 120 graphic works from all periods of the artist's career.

Geneva

Musée Barbier-Mueller (tel:86.46.46.). To Apr. 15: "Pictorial Art of the Pygmies," features Pygmy art from Zaire. To Apr. 15: "Predynastic and Pharaonic Egyptian Art," 67 archaeological pieces from the museum's collection.

ACROSS

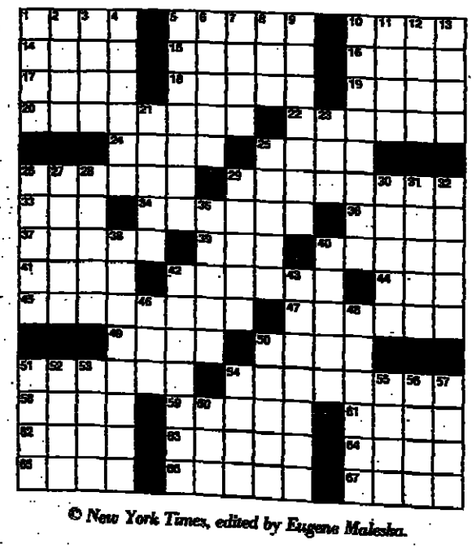
1 One of the Marianas
5 Type of makeup
10 Peter or Alexander
14 Storied lion
15 Navajo residence
16 Luminous circle
17 Torn
18 Concerning
19 Give off
20 Nonresident doctors
22 Relating to Iberia
24 Countess's title
25 Japanese grappling
26 Sell to consumers
29 Squabbles
33 Pub offering
34 Break a cryptic message
36 —— Alley
37 Digs up
38 Norse underworld goddess
40 Gallagher's vaudeville partner
41 Zoo favorites
42 Deprived
44 Western Indian
45 Sirens
47 Sundered
49 Get up
50 "Auld Lang ——"
51 From Nippon
54 Saloon receptacle
58 Wields
59 Ingested
61 Collection of Norse myths
62 Wire measures
63 Adhere
64 Cars of the 20's
65 El ——, Tex.
66 Bedrock
67 Scene of a 1989 invasion

DOWN

1 Dried
2 Game shows' Trebek
3 What "ain't" should often be
4 Slender cigar
5 Part of Tex.
6 Island in Brooklyn
7 Piles up years
8 Neb. neighbor
9 Show zest
10 Victor at Bull Run: July 1861
11 Chinese vessel
12 Et —— (and others)
13 V.M.I. group
21 Incursions
23 Mischief-maker
25 Stink
28 Widespread
27 Skip
28 Mid-morning
29 Achieving people
30 Bottleneck
31 Growing out
32 Bridged
35 Men, in Metz
38 Gourmet's coffee
39 Give sparingly
42 Implore
43 Artwork for this puzzle
46 "—— the season . . ."
48 Barrie's enduring creation
50 Squander
51 If can be high or broad
52 Brunel is here
53 Discussion groups
54 Agitate
55 Music halls
56 Famed aviator
57 Space org.
60 —— mode

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	A	D	J		S	T	A	T			S	A	S	H
A	S	I	A		U	R	N	S		R	A	L	L	Y
S	T	E	M		I	O	T	A		O	C	T	A	D
T	I	S	B	E	T	T	E	R	T	O	H	A	V	E
			O	L	E	S			U	M	E			
M	A	D	R	A	S		O	A	R		T	A	T	S
A	L	I	E	N		A	L	I	B	I		W	O	O
L	O	V	E	D	A	N	D	L	O	S	T	A	N	D
T	U	E		S	I	T	E	S		A	O	R	T	A
A	D	D	S		M	A	R		V	I	R	E	O	S
			T	H	E			S	I	A	M			
S	T	A	Y	E	D	A	B	A	C	H	E	L	O	R
E	A	G	L	E		T	A	C	T		N	O	D	E
P	R	O	U	D		T	A	R	O		T	R	I	S
T	A	G	S			U	S	E	R		S	E	N	T



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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]										

(Continued on page 11)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

AHlthPr, DukeP pfG, MichCG 205o, ConEd 465pf, DukeP pfM, NwstPbSvc, DeSoto n, DuqLt 210pf, PSvCol 84pf, DukeP pfF, JerCenP 8pf, TampGlGv

NEW LOWS 16

Aprlease, BethSt 5pf, FAI Insur, PerryDrug, AndorkPtr, BurlResc, ICM Prop, Tonka, AshlOil, Enron cv pfJ, KCSouInd, USX Corp, BkBos adj pf, Equifax wt, MidwRsc n, Walnoco

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 7

CoreiPL pf, PGE 112pfH, DomsEngy B, TexasMer wt, Elan un, WiscPL pf, MinPL pfB

NEW LOWS 9

AmTr-an sc, ExelLA, StoragePr n, AnalPort, GoVideo, ArizLnd, Scopeind, CaspenOil pf, SterlingCap

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1991

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

More Dividends Shrink, Or Vanish, Amid Gloom

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Big U.S. banks caught the most attention for slashing dividends last year, but they were not alone. Figures released by Standard & Poor's Corp. show that 143 U.S. companies decreased their dividends in 1990, while 266 omitted them. Each figure was the highest since 1982, the final year of the last recession, and was up about 40 percent from 1989's level.

As is usually the case, many more companies raised dividends than cut them, but there too the trend also emphasized the worsening economic situation. The 1,263 dividend increases announced was the smallest total since 1971, and dropped 24 percent from 1989's level.

Negative dividend actions typically trail bad corporate results, as boards of directors hesitate to send out such graphically bad news until there seems to be no alternative, and the numbers tend to increase in the second year of a recession. If that pattern holds, the dividend picture for this year could be even bleaker.

'The numbers look terrible' but 'the companies that were unduly tight-fisted will open up.'

The heaviest action on dividends usually takes place around yearend, as companies assess their annual results. But in December, only 88 dividend increases were announced, S&P said. That figure was down 36 percent from a year before, and was the lowest for any December since 1957.

In keeping with the trend, 32 companies announced dividend omissions in December, the most for any December since 1960.

"The numbers look terrible," said Arnold Kaufman, the editor of S&P's Outlook newsletter, which compiles the figures. But he said he hopes the trend would reverse by mid-1991, when he expects the economy to turn up. "They come back pretty strongly when it is clear the recession is over," he said. "The companies that were unduly tight-fisted will open up."

BY ONE MEASURE, dividend actions last year were the worst since S&P began compiling statistics on them in 1955. The number of good events — increases, resumptions of dividend payments and declarations of extra dividends — totaled 1,687, down 24 percent from 1989. The previous low for that figure was 1,837, in 1971.

The dividend actions recorded by S&P come from a universe of more than 7,000 public companies, some of them quite small. But while such large banks as Chase Manhattan and Citicorp have cut their payouts this year, most of the dividend damage occurred among smaller companies.

By one traditional way of looking at dividends, 1990 was not a bad year at all. Preliminary figures released Wednesday showed that the dividends on the S&P 500 stock index for 1990 were $12.10, up 9.5 percent from 1989. That compared with a 13.6 percent increase in 1989 and was the smallest increase since 1987, but still a healthy one. The S&P 500 is dominated by large companies, many of which have done relatively well.

But Mr. Kaufman said that much of that increase could be attributed to dividend increases in mid-1989, for which 1990 was the first full year of payment. He forecasts that this year's increase will decline to about 5 percent.

The payout rate on the S&P 500 — the average dividend that would be paid in a year if all companies in the index maintain current dividend levels — is $12.37, up 6.4 percent from a year ago.

One reason that some analysts have hesitated to turn bullish is that the dividend return on stocks is still relatively low. Based on year-end prices and actual annual dividends for the S&P 500, the yield on that index was 3.66 percent, much better than the 3.13 percent recorded a year ago, but not high by historical standards. It is only a bit higher than the 3.57 percent at the end of 1987.

By contrast, in previous recessions, stock prices have bottomed with dividend yields at much higher levels.

If Mr. Kaufman's forecast of a 5 percent increase in S&P dividends this year is accurate, that would raise the payout to $12.71. For the dividend yield to reach the levels of previous recessions, stock prices would have to fall much further.

U.S. Chips Away At Japan's Edge

Trend Reversed in Semiconductors

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. makers of computer chips ended 1990 with their first increase in market share in more than a decade, which at least temporarily halted a trend that has pushed most of the business into the hands of Japanese competitors.

Japanese producers lost ground in 1990 for the first time since 1982, according to a report released Thursday by Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, California, market-research firm. But the report shows that the Japanese remain the leading producers of semiconductor chips, the circuits whose widespread use in electronic products makes their sales an important indicator of economic health.

Japanese firms' slip last year can be attributed to the same factor that caused their surge in the mid-1980s — dependence on the manufacture of dynamic random-access memory chips, or DRAMs, which store data inside computers and other electronic gear. As the market became glutted, memory-chip prices plummeted in 1990.

U.S. manufacturers excel at making the complex circuitry that handles calculations — microprocessors and other so-called logic chips. Those markets remained strong last year, which helped fill the coffers of Motorola Inc. and of Intel Corp. It jumped from eighth to fifth place in the worldwide ranking of chip makers.

Japanese firms retained six of the top 10 slots, with NEC Corp., Toshiba Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. in the top three positions, Dataquest said.

[Still, The New York Times reports, the Dataquest survey was done in dollars, and thus does not take into account the strong rise in the yen against the dollar that occurred starting in 1985. Because Japanese companies get most of their revenue in yen, a rise in the yen translates into a gain in revenue as measured in dollars, even if a Japanese company sells the same number of chips.

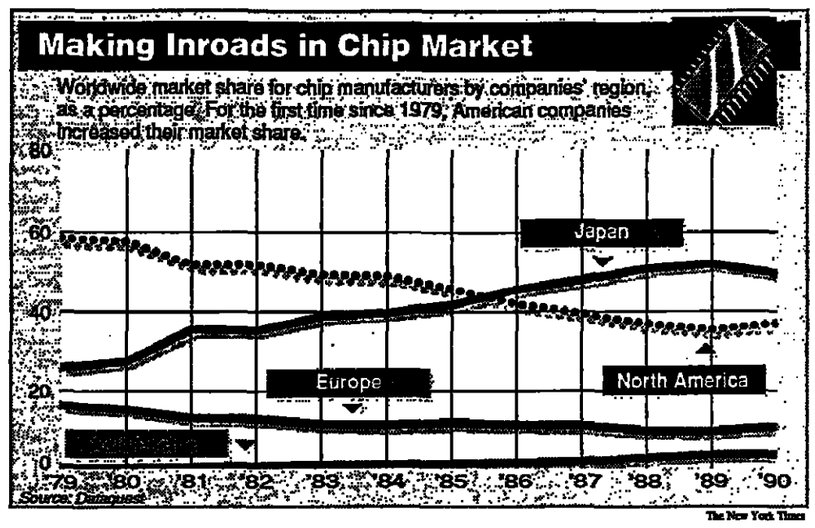
[T.J. Rodgers, chief executive of Cypress Semiconductor Corp., a San Jose chip manufacturer, said that if exchange rates were held constant, American market share loss and Japanese gain since 1981 would be about 7 percentage points instead of the 15 percentage points or so commonly reported.]

Overall, U.S. firms eked out a gain of 1.6 percentage points last year, the first yearly increase since 1979. That brought their share to 36.5 percent of the $58.4 billion world semiconductor market. European firms gained 1 percentage point, while the share held by Japanese producers fell 2.6 percentage points, to 49.5 percent, in what was mostly a flat global market.

The U.S. market-share gain is just one piece of a somewhat brighter competitive picture for the U.S. high-technology industry. Exports of virtually all types of electronic goods, from computers to medical equipment, have been growing steadily, which prompted the American Electronics Association to project recently that the 1990 U.S. electronics trade deficit will have narrowed by 80 percent from 1989. Trade in semiconductors is expected to reverse from a deficit to a surplus.

U.S. semiconductor firms continued to gain ground in Japan, thanks in part to a 1986 trade pact and to Japanese government pressure on manufacturers to buy U.S.-made chips. U.S. makers claim 12 percent of Japan's market, up from 10.2 percent in 1988, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade group.

Industry observers caution against celebration, however. In the U.S. chip industry, "things are beginning to look a little better, but don't get carried away," said John M. Geraghty, an analyst with First Boston Corp.



EC Aims To Revive GATT

A New Proposal To Cut Farm Aid Under Discussion

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission will debate controversial proposals on Friday that aim at lowering farm subsidies and restarting world trade talks that are stalled over the issue.

Commission officials said Thursday that the proposals came from Ray MacSharry, the commissioner for agriculture. The proposals reportedly include a cut in market-distorting price supports, lower production quotas and measures to persuade farmers to take more land out of production.

The aim is to replace lost farm subsidies with direct payments to farmers — a subsidy method that does not directly lead to higher subsidized production.

A group of agricultural-exporting nations, led by the United States, argues that EC farm subsidies distort world trade and is demanding that they should be sharply reduced.

The Commission plans to argue that its new proposals would result in lower EC farm prices, so that the European Community would be able to pay less in subsidies to keep its farm output competitive on world markets.

In Canberra, the trade-negotiations minister of Australia, Neal Blewett, said in an interview that the European Community had "given a hint" it was prepared to lower export subsidies, market access barriers and internal price supports.

Mr. Blewett has been a key spokesman for the Cairns group of agricultural-exporting nations, which like the United States is seeking deep cuts in farm subsidies.

The Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was scheduled to end Dec. 7 with new rules governing all types of world trade from grain to financial services, collapsed in disarray last month largely over the Community's refusal to cut agricultural protection enough in these three areas.

It had offered to cut farm subsidies by 30 percent over the decade that began in 1986.

GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel, has called a meeting on Jan. 15 to see whether the Uruguay Round of talks can be salvaged to produce a wide-ranging agreement to lower trade barriers.

The Community is also being driven to overhaul its farm-support policies by the accumulation of large surplus "mountains" of beef, butter and grain.

But representatives of its nine million farmers complain that the Commission has not consulted them on the reform plans that could cut deeply into their incomes.

The EC farmers' lobbying organization, known as COPA, accused the Community on Thursday of bending to the demands of the United States.

The Community reported recently that farmers' incomes dropped an average 2.8 percent last year after jumping 11.5 percent in 1989. The fall in income was 10 percent or more for farmers in Germany, Italy, Ireland and Belgium.

A COPA spokesman said he doubted whether the Community could afford to compensate its farmers for subsidy cuts, particularly given the demands on its budget from German reunification and the aid needs of Eastern Europe.

Farm experts add that the distribution of aid payments to millions of small farmers opens the way to massive fraud.

Paramount Denies Talk Of Film Sale

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A report from Tokyo that Paramount Communications Inc. was trying to sell its film production unit was convincingly denied Thursday, and analysts said it revealed more about the Japanese interest in buying U.S. film companies than about Paramount's interest in selling.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Wednesday that Paramount had sounded out the electronics firms Pioneer, Toshiba and Hitachi, and the Sumitomo trading company, about a deal at a price of $7.2 billion. The business daily said Paramount wanted money to obtain Japanese technology in high-definition television and satellite-broadcasting equipment.

In a denial that was accepted by stock market analysts here, Paramount called the story "false and irresponsible" and said it had not been contacted for comment.

Edward Hatch of Nomura Research in New York said the article may have emerged from "the reporter's fertile imagination" because Sony's control of Columbia Pictures and Matsushita's just-completed purchase of MCA-Universal put their Japanese competitors at a disadvantage in obtaining entertainment materials to fit the next generation of their electronic equipment.

Paramount has indicated it might sell its film operations and use the proceeds to expand into television stations and cable systems, but Mr. Hatch found it incredible that Paramount would actively market its film properties now. Films accounted for $2.1 billion of Paramount's $3.4 billion in revenue in its latest year, and a number of hits, including "The Godfather Part III," are expected to move the studio from No. 5 at the box office in 1989 to No. 2 last year.

If the Federal Communications Commission lifts its ban on U.S. television networks owning movie studios this year, Mr. Hatch expects General Electric, which owns NBC, and Capital Cities, which owns ABC, to bid for Paramount or Orion studios. That could freeze out the Japanese unless they move now.

Economist Tapped to Fill Fed Vacancy

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's economic advisers, resolving a months-long disagreement, have recommended that the president nominate Lawrence B. Lindsey, a conservative economist on the White House staff, to the vacant seat on the Federal Reserve Board, according to administration officials.

The officials said Mr. Bush had also been advised to promote David W. Mullins, whom he placed on the board last year, to be vice chairman of the Fed.

The vacancies occurred when the vice chairman, Manuel H. Johnson, resigned in August.

The changes do not suggest that any change in Fed policy is in the offing.

Because it controls the money supply and to some extent interest rates, the Federal Reserve has more influence over the economy than any other part of the government. That is especially true now because the large budget deficit means that the president and Congress cannot afford to reduce taxes or increase government spending, the fiscal weapons that have sometimes been used to fight recessions.

Mr. Lindsey, 36, was a professor of economics at Harvard before he joined the White House staff last year as a deputy assistant to the president for economic and domestic policy. He is most prominent in professional circles as an outspoken advocate of supply-side economics, espousing the view that low taxes encourage people and businesses to work, save and invest and that they are the best medicine for the economy.

His book, "The Growth Experiment," which was published last year, lauds the tax cuts of the Reagan government and argues for a further cut in tax rates.

The Fed is not involved in tax policy, and Mr. Lindsey's views on monetary policy, the main purview of the Fed, are not well known. But other economists in the administration who have talked with him say that he taught general economics courses at Harvard and that he is comfortable with monetary policy, even though it is not his main field of expertise.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady had hoped the president would put someone with experience in business on the board, administration officials said, and several business executives were interviewed for the job. But the officials said Michael J. Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, preferred an economist, while John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, was most interested in picking a person with conservative credentials.

The selection of Mr. Lindsey, whose nomination would be subject to confirmation by Congress, would clearly satisfy Mr. Boskin, Mr. Greenspan and Mr. Sununu.

The promotion of Mr. Mullins, who was an assistant treasury secretary and a Brady favorite before he was named to the Fed, was said to please Mr. Brady.

From Heady LBO Days of Yore, an Aftershock

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The excesses of the takeover years may be coming back to haunt Wall Street and investors in a new way: Companies and stockholders that profited from buyouts that subsequently failed could be forced to give their money back.

The first significant volley in this battle was fired Wednesday, with a report about the 1986 leveraged buyout of Revco D.S. Inc., the drugstore chain that filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in 1988.

The report was assembled by Barry Zaretsky, a professor at Brooklyn Law School who was appointed by the federal Bankruptcy Court to examine whether the leveraged buyout constituted an improper transfer of the company's capital to banks, investment bankers, lawyers and shareholders in what is known in legal circles as fraudulent conveyance.

The report says these groups all profited by pulling so much capital out of the company that it was technically insolvent the day the deal closed. No proof of actual fraudulent intent was found in the examination.

The report recommends a number of actions the company can take, including suing investment bankers, lawyers and accountants to force them to return much of the almost $80 million in fees they were paid for the deal.

The claim of fraudulent conveyance was originally intended to protect lenders who argued that they were defrauded by a debtor who transferred an asset for no value in return, at a time the debtor was actually insolvent. The claim has begun to be used more frequently in undoing the highly leveraged buyouts of the 1980s that resulted in bankruptcies, but it has not yet resulted in a court ruling.

Analysts said that the report's conclusions will lead to a greater examination of possible fraudulent conveyance actions against Wall Street firms and shareholders.

It could be ominous for Wall Street. For example, Mr. Zaretsky said Salomon Brothers Inc., the adviser for the management group that bought out the drug-store chain, could be sued by the group for the $38.8 million in fees that the firm was paid in the deal.

"Salomon may not have exercised the appropriate level of care in performing its services," the report said.

Salomon disputed the allegations in the report. "This report does not assert claims," a spokesman for the firm said. "Neither does it represent the findings of a court. We believe that any possible claims against Salomon Brothers would be without merit."

While Salomon played the lead role in advising the management-led team that bought the company, claims against other advisers and groups that facilitated the deal could also be brought, the report says. They include the banks that lent money for the deal, including the lead bank, Wells Fargo Bank NA.

According to the report, others who could be subject to fraudulent conveyance actions would be the law firms in the deal, which included Cleary, Gottlieb & Hamilton and Sullivan & Cromwell, as well as an auditor, KPMG Peat Marwick.

Referring to all of the advisers, including Salomon, that worked with the management-led buyout team, the report said any payments to them and to the bankers "may have been payments by Revco to entities which did not provide any services to Revco."

"Arguably, a fraudulent conveyance action to recover those fees and expenses may lie," the report said.

Advisers to the directors of Revco, who approved the sale, would not be subject to an action, Mr. Zaretsky said in his report. He said Goldman, Sachs & Co. was not liable because its only role was to advise Revco's directors on whether the price offered for the shares was sufficient.

"Goldman, Sachs appeared to perform all of its functions in a thorough and professional manner," the report said. "It does not seem that an action against Goldman, Sachs is appropriate."

A group whose liability is left unclear by the report is the shareholders who tendered their stock in the deal. Those who sold, having thought that they made a profit in their investment, could be forced to turn that money back over to the company so that it could be disbursed to creditors.

According to the report, there is a limited amount of case law that would indicate that such an action against former shareholders might not succeed or that it should be tailored narrowly against corporate insiders who sold their shares.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6825	3.3745	1.1278	N.A.	N.A. *	——	N.A. *	N.A.	N.A. *	N.A.	N.A. *
Brussels	30.765	59.57	20.625	6.1655	2.7395 *	18.285	——	94.25	0.2207	26.65	22.29 *
Frankfurt	1.4918	2.994	——	0.299	0.1329 *	0.8867	4.949 *	1.31	1.7215 *	1.29	1.571 *
London (a)	1.946	——	2.9078	0.871	2.387.50	2.2783	59.925	2.464	298.38	2.265	184.24
Madrid	94.57	184.08	63.66	18.713	8.453 *	56.478	2.8863	75.52	71.25 *	62.39	——
Milan	1,724.55	3,368.15	752.95	221.39	——	467.27	34.557	888.15	8.634	972.55	11.834
New York (b)	——	1.9465 a	1.493	5.3745	1,724.80	1.4833	30.765	1.265	133.05	1.1523	94.795
Paris	5.082	9.882	3.4618	——	0.4519 *	3.3168	0.145	4.0536	0.0185 *	4.2955	5.243 *
Tokyo						Closed					
Toronto	1.1836	2.2484	0.7722	0.2275	1.822 *	0.6855	2.744 *	0.9723	0.008 *	——	1.216 *
Zurich	1.3635	2.6149	0.8674	0.2492	0.1125 *	0.7514	4.1125 *	——	0.9581 *	1.0962	1.3325 *
1 ECU	1.3484	0.7362	2.0457	6.9558	2.3071	63.1895	1.714	102.593	1.3818	138.082	
1 SDR	1.43	0.7343	2.1332	7.267	1,487.86	2.4086	44.0838	1.8882	N.Q.	1.4497	135.882

Closings in London, Amsterdam and Zurich. Fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5394.0	Greek drac.	154.95	Mex. peso	2950.00	S. Afr. rand	2.54
Austral. $	1.287	Hong Kong $	7.7925	N. Zealand $	1.6878	Soviet ruble*	0.5605
Austr. schil.	10.49	Indian rupee	18.148	Norw. krone	5.9455	Swed. krona	5.602
Brazil cruz.	161.02	Indo. rupiah	1860.02	Pak. rupee	27.80	Taiwan $	26.62
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.541	Port. escudo	133.10	Thai baht	25.15
Danish krone	5.747	Israeli shek.	2.8503	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2898.00
Egypt. pound	2.8726	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.7415	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.602	Malay. ring.	2.705	S. Kor. won	715.80	Venez. bolív.	59.66

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9318	1.9224	1.9123	Canadian dollar	1.1574	1.1626	1.1660
Deutsche mark	1.4926	1.4901	1.4873	Japanese yen	132.25	132.18	133.09

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Goldank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	7⅛-7⅛	8⅝-9	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	14 ⅞-14 ⅝	9 ⅝-10	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	10 ⅛-10 ⅜	8%
2 months	7⅛-7⅛	7⅞-8⅛	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	14 ⅝-14 ¾	9 ⅝-10⅛	8-8⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅜	8 ⅜
3 months	7⅛-7⅜	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	13 ⅞-14 ⅛	10 ⅛-10⅛	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	10⅛-10⅜	8 ⅛
4 months	7⅛-7⅜	8⅛-8⅜	8⅛-8⅜	13⅝-13¾	10⅛-10 ⅛	7 ⅞-7 ⅞	10 ⅛-10 ⅜	8 ⅛
1 year	7¼-7⅜	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	8⅛-8⅜	12⅞-13	10⅛-10 ⅛	7⅛-7⅜	10 ⅛-10 ⅜	8%

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Jan. 3

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	9½	9½
Federal funds	7½	7½
Call loans	6.75	6.80
Comm paper 90-121 days	6.43	6.44
3-month Treasury bills	6.39	6.43
6-month Treasury bills	6.30	6.34
1-year Treasury bills	6.11	6.15
30-year Treasury bond	7.88	7.90
30-month CD's	7.80	7.80
3-month CD's	7.00	7.00
Japan	Clsd.	6.00
Discount rate	—	6 1.75
Call money	—	6 3/32
3-month interbank	—	6 1/32
6-month interbank	—	
Germany	6.00	6.00
Discount rate	8.00	8.00
Lombard rate	8.75	8.50
Call money	9.00	9.05
1-month interbank	9.20	9.20
3-month interbank	9.25	9.25
6-month interbank		
Britain	14.00	14.00
Bank base rate	14 3/16	14%
Call money	14	13 9/16
3-month interbank	13½	
6-month interbank		
France	9¼	9¼
Intervention rate	9 11/16	10.00
Call money	9 13/16	9 13/16
1-month interbank	9 13/16	10 1/16
3-month interbank	10 3/16	10 5/16
6-month interbank	10 5/16	

Sources: Reuter's Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Jan. 3

1 month	7⅛ - 7⅛
2 months	7⅛ - 7⅛
3 months	7⅛ - 7⅛
6 months	7⅛ - 7⅛
1 year	7⅛ - 7⅛

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Jan. 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	7.35
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	7.047

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Jan. 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	388.65	387.95	—2.60
Luxembourg	387.35	—	—4.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	388.56	388.02	—5.52
Zurich	388.65	384.40	+0.25
London	388.75	388.30	—4.50
New York	—	388.75	—1.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Turning Points: Executives Who Shaped Industry in 1990

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Here are some of the outstanding performers in industry in 1990:

● More than anyone in the computer industry, 1990 belonged to **William H. Gates**, chairman and co-founder of Microsoft Corp.

After seven years of attempting to persuade personal computer users that his Windows software was the wave of the future, Mr. Gates tried again in the summer. He spent $10 million to introduce Windows 3.0 and managed to convince almost everyone that even if the program is not perfect, it is inevitable.

The 35-year-old entrepreneur's success with Windows 3.0 underlined the increasingly vital role that software plays in the computer industry. And Microsoft's position today seems so strong that many industry executives are now convinced that it is Mr. Gates, and not IBM, who will set the direction for computing in the 1990s.

Since 1987, Microsoft and IBM had been trying to persuade business customers to abandon their MS-DOS-based computers for the more powerful but untried alternative of an OS/2 operating system, which used IBM hardware and special Microsoft software. But few users moved up.

So in 1990, Mr. Gates decided to improve the lot of the 40 million MS-DOS users in the United States by evolution rather than revolution. Windows 3.0 was the tool. IBM and IBM-compatible computers may now be operated with a handheld mouse and on-screen symbols, as is Apple's Macintosh, rather than by typing in commands.

Microsoft's growth has been stunning at a time when most of the computer industry has stagnated. Its profit jumped 47 percent, to $279.2 million.

● For **Stephen M. Wolf**, the besieged chairman of UAL Corp., 1990 was a breakout year, when he was finally free to pursue his global expansion plans for United Airlines.

Until autumn, Mr. Wolf, 49, had been considered a lame-duck executive because of a pending buyout deal from United's three unions, which made it clear that they wanted Mr. Wolf out once they gained control of the company. But after Iraq invaded Kuwait, fuel prices climbed sharply, air passenger traffic slowed and the banks that had pledged to finance the union buyout pulled back. So the deal was effectively dead even before it was rejected by the UAL board on Oct. 10.

Once the board voted against the unions' bid, Mr. Wolf was unbound. He immediately moved to buy new trans-Atlantic routes and shore up United's trans-Pacific service. These fast-growing, lucrative international markets are crucial to the future of the big carrier.

On the evening that the UAL board voted, United began talks with Pan American World Airways with a view to buying the carrier's London routes.

Less than a week later, Mr. Wolf announced a $22 billion order for wide-body aircraft intended to build up United's highly profitable Pacific routes.

That day he also announced that the U.S. Transportation Department had chosen United over American Airlines to fly between Chicago and Tokyo.

Eight days later, Mr. Wolf came to New York to announce that United was buying Pan Am's London routes and other assets for $400 million.

● If Hollywood's top directors were holding auditions for the role of the stereotypical movie studio chief, there is no doubt what they would tell **Akio Tanii**: Don't call us, we'll call you.

But the stocky, white-haired Mr. Tanii, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., is changing that stereotype quickly. Since last month, when he led Matsushita's $6.13 billion buyout of MCA Inc., acquiring in the process Universal Pictures ("Jaws" and "Back to the Future"), it would be hard to find someone in Hollywood who would not jump at the chance to call on Mr. Tanii.

The acquisition is Japan's biggest ever overseas. With it, the Osaka-based Matsushita became the second Japanese electronics giant to buy a studio in hopes that it will create a "synergy" between the company's Panasonic and National hardware and American-made software. No one, including Mr. Tanii, 62, who rose through the company as an engineer, has described just what that synergy is. But once the archrival Sony bought Columbia Pictures in 1989, it was virtually a certainty that Matsushita would buy a studio.

Now the question is whether Matsushita, which is known as the most cautious and conservative of Japanese industrial giants, will learn how to survive in the boom-and-bust world of Hollywood. Most experts predict adjustment problems.

● For years, **Edward H. Rensi** defended the use of plastic foam as the most effective, appealing and environmentally sound way to package hamburgers and other fast foods at McDonald's restaurants. The light insulating material worked well and nobody had to chop down trees to make it.

But to many environmentalists, the foam box symbolized the worst of a throwaway society. It had a useful life of only a few minutes for those who ate in the restaurant, but would persist for decades in landfills.

Mr. Rensi, 46, the head of the company's U.S. operations, had long tried to give the foam a greenish cast. But it did not seem to help much. Criticism of the packaging continued unabated. School children picketed restaurants, wrote letters to headquarters and talked about "McToxics."

So, Mr. Rensi eventually declared that McDonald's was abandoning foam for paper sandwich wrappers. "Our customers just don't feel good about it," he said of the foam. "So we're changing."

Despite his 15 years of defending foam, Mr. Rensi said the company was "not married to its decisions." He said he hoped that "business, consumers and environmentalists can meet, discuss things and create partnerships without a fight."

It was a tough year on other fronts as well for Mr. Rensi, as nutrition groups challenged the healthfulness of fat-laden hamburgers and french fries cooked in beef tallow. By the end of the year, he was testing a low-fat hamburger made with a seaweed derivative.

● The selection of **Robert C. Stempel** as chairman of General Motors Corp. speaks volumes about the new priorities of the world's largest automaker.

Since the 1950s, GM's management had been dominated by financial executives whose bottom-line orientation took precedence over quality and market share.

Mr. Stempel, 57, has a background as an engineer and a sympathy for the importance of vehicle design and manufacture. His ascension could not come at a more opportune moment for GM, whose vehicles usually fail to match the best Japanese cars in quality and customer surveys.

With car sales down in 1990 and another weak year predicted, GM will have to work hard to regain some of the huge market share it lost in the '80s.

Part of Mr. Stempel's job will be to put some entrepreneurial zip into GM's bureaucratic corporate culture. Slowly, he is trimming the bureaucracy and layers of management, giving workers greater freedom and responsibility to make their own decisions. To foster this spirit, he consciously uses the word "we" more than "I," and he sprinkles his pep talks with references to the GM "team."

But there is still a way to go before the entire GM team is happy. The United Auto Workers union flayed the chairman publicly a week before Christmas when GM declined to pay its pension increases before the Internal Revenue Service issues a ruling on them in April. The union argued that the revenue service always gave a favorable ruling, but GM answered that its new union contract specified payment in April.

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Fall Sharply On Program Sales

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks fell sharply in light trading Thursday, pressured by a combination of program selling, technical selling and profit taking sparked by jitters about the Middle East crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 23.02 points

N.Y. Stocks

Wednesday, tumbled 37.13 to 2,573.51.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 2.21 to 176.41. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 4.54 to 321.94. The price of an average share dropped 37 cents.

Declines led advances by a 3-2 margin. Volume totaled 141.4 million shares, up from 126.2 million Wednesday.

Stocks opened mixed, but prices then fell on a bout of program selling, used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock-index futures. Prices then recovered somewhat but the market tumbled in late trading, pressured by more computerized selling.

Traders said profit taking before the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait also played a part in the declines.

President George Bush Thursday said he offered to have Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d meet Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq in Switzerland between Jan. 7 and Jan. 9. Mr. Baker will be in Europe for meetings on the Gulf crisis.

The Limited was the most active issue, up ½ to 18⅞. Other clothing retailers, which reported December sales Thursday, also had a strong day. The results were weak, but not worse than expected, sparking bargain hunting.

Philip Morris followed, off 1⅜ to 49½. Schering-Plough was third, off 1⅜ to 41⅜.

Prices fell in light trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Dollar Gains on Mark But Falls Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower against the yen Thursday but firmer against the Deutsche mark, mostly reflecting a yen surge against the mark in otherwise lackluster trading.

"The market is all crossed up,"

Foreign Exchange

said Eugene Chang, a trader at BankAmerica in Los Angeles. "This may be a bit of a Gulf play, with the risk of war perceived to be somewhat less in the last 24 hours than it has before."

The dollar ended at 133.05 yen, down from Wednesday's close of 134.48 but little changed from Thursday's opening of 133.13.

The U.S. currency advanced to 1.4930 DM from 1.4895 Wednesday.

Natsuo Okada, vice president at Sumitomo Bank, said the yen rallied on peace hopes because Japan is so heavily dependent on imported oil. The mark fell to 89.12 yen from 90.29 on Wednesday.

A U.S. proposal of dates for talks with Iraq in what President George Bush called a final effort to avoid war gave participants a bit more leeway to sell dollars based on the weak U.S. economy and aided the yen, dealers said.

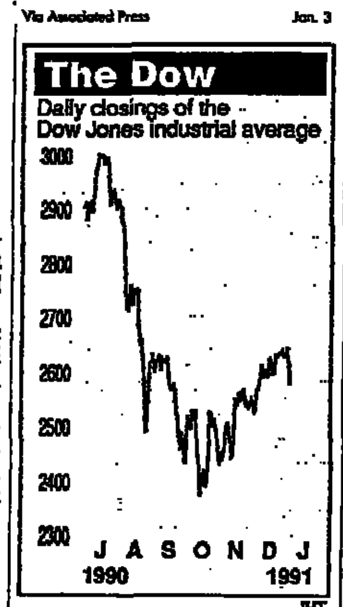
Nevertheless, the day's moves were limited.

"People are sensitive to the fact they don't want to carry big positions before major news from the Middle East, so it's unlikely we'll see people deal heavily," said Graham Broyd, a vice president at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

The dollar also rose slightly to 1.2650 Swiss francs from 1.2640 and to 5.0745 French francs from 5.0715. The pound rose to $1.9465 from $1.9440.

In London earlier, the dollar eased to 1.4928 DM from 1.4935 Wednesday and fell to 133.10 yen from 134.75. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Via Associated Press Jan. 3



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Limited s	42494	19½	18⅜	18⅞	+ ½
PhilMr	20421	51	49½	49½	—1⅜
Navistr	18875	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
SchrPl s	18497	43⅛	41	41⅜	—1⅜
GaGulf	18413	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅛
GTE s	14971	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
GenEl	13619	56¼	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅞
IBM	12210	113⅞	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅛
TcyRU s	12122	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
CocaCl s	11677	45⅞	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
FedNM	11232	35⅞	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
BrMySq	11118	66⅛	64⅝	64⅞	—1⅜
JohnJn	11011	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
GnMotr	10617	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
AT&T	10432	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ElsNk wt	2621	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ½
Nichlns	2332	16⅛	15	15⅛	—1⅛
JanBell	2308	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Amdhl	2231	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
FruitL	2035	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
ENSCO	1624	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
BHC	1470	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛	— ⅛
NY Tim	1449	22	20⅝	22	+ ⅞
CMI Cp	1429	1⅛	1	1	
EchoBy	1413	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Lndmk	1410	7⅛	4½	5½	—1½
ChevSft	1299	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
SNk HQwt	1217	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
WangB	1181	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Wthfrd	1152	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	602	725
Declined	936	852
Unchanged	478	432
Total Issues	2016	2009
New Highs	12	28
New Lows	16	11

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	204	308
Declined	290	269
Unchanged	236	197
Total Issues	730	774
New Highs	7	8
New Lows	9	3

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	731	960
Declined	1,041	909
Unchanged	2,405	2,307
Total Issues	4,177	4,176

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2611.63	2622.28	2567.57	2573.51	— 37.13
Trans	910.79	919.40	905.34	909.48	+ 0.18
Util	208.56	209.44	207.31	207.81	— 0.69
Comp	915.53	920.61	904.43	907.07	— 7.82

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	383.10	377.16	377.18	— 5.04
Transp.	234.11	232.39	232.39	— 0.56
Utilities	142.15	140.70	140.81	— 1.26
Finance	22.10	22.84	22.84	— 0.26
SP 500	326.53	321.90	321.91	— 4.54
SP 100	306.83	302.07	302.08	— 3.84

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	178.45	176.41	176.41	— 2.21
Industrials	220.82	217.85	217.85	— 3.22
Transp.	141.30	140.31	140.31	— 0.30
Utilities	90.47	89.92	89.92	— 0.62
Finance	121.12	120.35	120.35	— 0.83

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	372.22	367.27	367.51	— 4.68
Industrials	403.79	398.32	398.66	— 5.80
Finance	358.94	354.80	357.36	— 1.86
Insurance	450.31	442.62	443.32	— 7.71
Utilities	474.10	466.62	467.61	— 6.45
Banks	257.25	255.30	257.75	+ 0.79
Transp.	415.66	411.25	411.49	— 4.03

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
306.59	304.54	304.78	—1.79

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	92.81	+ 0.38
10 Utilities	94.33	+ 0.60
10 Industrials	89.79	+ 0.16

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,450,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	164,106,730
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,230,800
Amex prev. cons. close	8,380,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	108,392,300
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	92,022,100
NYSE volume up	37,686,998
NYSE volume down	87,238,090
Amex volume up	2,441,800
Amex volume down	3,426,110
NASDAQ volume up	21,127,568
NASDAQ volume down	61,331,964

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Jan. 2	367,724	625,337	8,917
Dec. 31	255,971	663,420	2,397
Dec. 28	278,877	597,095	6,157
Dec. 27	248,613	526,770	1,855
Dec. 26	221,405	424,941	5,109

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan. 3

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Puts-Last Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
265	40	40⅛	—	—	⅛	2⅛	3⅝	—
270	—	—	—	—	⅛	2⅜	4⅜	—
275	30½	34⅛	—	—	⅛	3⅛	5	—
280	25	—	—	35⅝	1⅛	3⅝	6⅛	7⅝
285	22	27⅝	28⅝	—	1⅞	4⅛	7	—
290	18	20½	—	—	1⅝	5⅛	8⅛	9⅛
295	12	17	—	—	2⅝	7⅛	9½	—
300	8⅛	12½	16	—	4	8⅝	12⅛	13⅝
305	4⅜	9⅛	13⅝	—	5⅝	10⅝	13⅝	—
310	2⅜	6½	10⅝	14⅝	8⅝	12⅝	16	18
315	1⅛	4½	8⅝	—	12⅝	15⅝	18	—
320	⅜	3	6	8⅝	17⅛	19	19⅝	—
325	⅛	1⅝	4⅛	—	21⅝	22½	—	—
330	⅛	1	2½	5	—	25	26½	28½
335	⅛	⅝	1⅝	—	—	31	—	—

Calls: total vol. 187,613; total open int. 254,875
Puts: total vol. 183,126; total open int. 341,768
Source: CBOE.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
USUAL				
Cathay Bancorp	Q	.15	1-18	1-12
Pacific Enterp	Q	.87	2-15	1-18
Sterling Chemicals	Q	.25	1-23	1-11
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.09	2-1	1-15
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.09	3-1	2-15
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.09	4-1	3-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.708	0.70
Coffee, lb	0.80	0.80
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3305	1.348
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.37	0.34
Silver, troy oz	4.195	4.125
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.00	106.00
Tin, lb	3.6498	3.4581
Zinc, lb	0.6305	0.6313

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1557.00	1560.00	1541.00	1542.00
Forward	1591.00	1592.00	1576.00	1578.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1345.00	1347.00	1367.00	1369.00
Forward	1359.00	1360.00	1373.00	1374.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	315.00	316.00	322.00	323.00
Forward	330.00	331.00	334.50	335.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8370.00	8380.00	8300.00	8350.00
Forward	8330.00	8350.00	8300.00	8250.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5560.00	5570.00	5595.00	5565.00
Forward	5675.00	5680.00	5670.00	5675.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1256.00	1257.00	1257.00	1258.00
Forward	1256.00	1257.00	1257.00	1258.00

European Futures

SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Mar	202.00	202.40	205.00	200.60	203.00	203.20
May	205.60	206.00	207.40	205.00	205.60	205.80
Aug	210.00	210.20	210.40	209.20	210.00	212.00
Oct	209.00	211.00	N.T.	N.T.	210.00	212.00
Dec	205.20	215.00	N.T.	N.T.	208.00	215.00
Mar	209.00	212.80	212.40	212.40	210.00	213.40
May	209.00	214.00	N.T.	N.T.	210.00	216.00

Est. Sales 1,471.

COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

Mar	647	648	656	646	646	648
May	678	679	690	677	679	680
Jul	708	710	715	708	707	708
Sep	739	741	743	740	737	737
Dec	771	772	774	770	768	770
Mar	795	796	797	795	795	796
May	810	822	N.T.	N.T.	815	821

Est. Sales 2,318.

COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

Jan	608	610	610	605	607	610
Mar	573	574	575	569	567	568
May	581	583	584	576	574	575
Jul	597	600	600	592	590	592
Sep	615	616	616	607	605	607
Nov	629	630	624	624	620	622
Jan	639	644	638	638	628	635

Est. Sales 765.

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Jan	256.50	235.00	234.75	234.75	—21.00
Feb	244.00	225.50	220.00	225.75	—21.00
Mar	231.75	214.00	214.00	214.25	—19.25
Apr	219.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	—16.50
May	213.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	—15.00
Jun	212.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	—14.00
Jul	196.00	195.00	196.00	196.00	—15.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	196.00	—14.50

Est. Sales 10,700. Prev. sales 8,095. Open interest 46,861

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Feb	26.40	24.60	24.85	24.89	—1.55
Mar	25.80	23.90	24.25	24.17	—1.15
Apr	24.45	22.35	22.55	22.50	—0.90
May	22.76	22.76	22.76	22.60	—0.70
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	22.10	—1.15
Jul	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.60	—0.70

Est. Sales 30,100. Prev. sales 16,475. Open interest 52,146

WHITE SUGAR (Paris) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Mar	329.25	329.20	329.27	329.45	+ 0.10
May	329.50	329.30	329.25	329.45	+ 0.22
Aug	330.17	330.17	330.00	330.10	+ 0.20
Oct	328.10	328.10	327.85	328.05	+ 0.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	327.35	327.55	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	327.50	327.65	Unch.

Est. sales 2,204. Prev. sales N.A. Open interest N.A.
Sources: Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

No Insurance for 11 Credit Unions

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (Combined Dispatches) — Eleven credit unions that were closed by the governor on New Year's Day after their private insurer collapsed have been deemed "not currently insurable," but 22 others will receive federal coverage, officials said Thursday.

"Some credit unions have extremely high delinquency and in some cases solvency is in question," the National Credit Union Administration said.

A spokesman for Governor Bruce R. Sundlun said that he was studying other options for the 11 credit unions, including merging them with other institutions. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Housing Market Said to Bottom Out

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The beleaguered U.S. real-estate market appears to have bottomed out in November as sales rose, prices fell and overall housing affordability rose to the highest level in 13 years, economists said Thursday.

The Commerce Department reported sales of new single-family homes increased to an annual rate of 506,000 in November from a revised rate of 492,000 the month before.

The government also reported the median sales price of new homes was $121,500, compared with $125,000 the year before.

AT&T Tries to Crush Poison Pill

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday it had asked a federal district court to order NCR Corp.'s board of directors to remove the computer maker's poison pill and eliminate other anti-takeover devices.

The telecommunications company also charged NCR with violating the Securities and Exchange Act, alleging that it had falsely represented that its common stock is worth at least $125 a share.

AT&T launched a bid in December to buy all of NCR's stock for $90 a share. The shares closed at $88.375 Thursday, down 62.5 cents

December Retail Sales Disappoint

NEW YORK (AP) — The largest U.S. retailers released December sales figures Thursday that confirmed how skittish consumers have become in the face of a recession and possible war in the Middle East.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest retailer, said December sales at stores open at least a year fell 0.3 percent, while the company's overall sales rose 1.4 percent. J.C. Penney Co. said same-store sales fell 0.3 percent, while its overall take rose 1.5 percent.

Peace Talk Triggers Fall In New York Oil Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices tumbled Thursday to their lowest levels since the day after Iraq invaded Kuwait, as traders responded to more speculation of a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the American benchmark West Texas Intermediate crude oil for February delivery was down $1.01 from Wednesday, to close at $25.48 a barrel.

The day's prices were the lowest since Aug. 3, the day after Iraq invaded Kuwait, when the closing price was $24.49 a barrel.

Traders were responding to news of a possible diplomatic meeting between U.S. and Iraqi officials, just 12 days before the United Nations deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Oil traders said they were also responding to an unconfirmed French newspaper report saying that Iraq had a plan for pulling out of Kuwait.

Prices of other energy futures also took a dive. Home heating oil and natural gas were hit the hardest, a response to the effects of a warmer-than-usual U.S. autumn and winter. *(AP, Reuters)*

Crisis Forces Gulf International Bank to Lay Off 45 Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — Gulf International Bank has sacked 45 of its 250 employees here because of the financial problems it has been facing since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a Gulf International source said Thursday.

The bank, which is owned by the six Gulf Cooperation Council states and Iraq, offered the 45 employees, all expatriates, compensation equivalent to eight or nine months' salaries, the source said. Heads of departments who earn up to $25,000 a month were among those being dismissed.

Banking sources said the bank was also closing its representative offices in Tokyo and Frankfurt and converting its Singapore branch into a representative office. Operations in the bank's London and New York branches would be scaled down.

The sources said that a dozen banks and financial institutions have closed as a result of the eight-year Iran-Iraq conflict and the current Gulf crisis. The number of overseas banks has dropped to 52 from a peak of 75 in the mid-1970s.

Gulf International, whose total assets stand at more than $1 billion, is an offshore bank owned jointly by the governments of Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq. *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ 12 Offer to Quit KIO

Twelve executives led by an assistant general manager, Salah al Maousherji, last week offered to resign from the London-based Kuwait Investment Office, sources close to the KIO told Reuters in London.

The group had asked the KIO chairman, Sheik Fahd Mohammed as Sabah, for greater responsibility and a reorganization of senior positions, the sources said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Jan. 3

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev
ABN Amro Hld	31.90	31.50
ACF Holding	31.30	32.20
Aegon	104.70	106
Ahold	66.10	65.70
Akzo	75.20	74
AMEV	46.30	46.20
A'Dam Rubber	3.80	3.85
Bols	175	174
Buhrmann Tett	44.90	44.90
Calland Holdg	N.Q.	—
CSM	83.30	83.20
DAF	18.90	18
DSM	85.90	85.10
Elsevier	76.20	74.30
Fokker	29.30	29.10
Gist-Brocades	28.30	27.90
Heineken	137.30	135.70
Hoogovens	50.80	51.20
Hunter Douglas	54.50	54.60
IHC Caland	45	N.Q.
Inter Mueller	70	68.50
KLM	19.90	19.50
KNP	31	34.70
Nat Nederl	49.30	48.30
Nedlloyd	35.80	36.10
NMB Postbank	39.10	38.20
Oce Grinten	34.50	34
Pakhoed	196.90	197
Philips	20.40	20
Polygram	36.20	36.30
Robeco	85.90	84.50
Rodamco	50.30	50.10
Rolinco	80.30	80.10
Rorento	68.30	68.10
Royal Dutch	130.60	132.30
Unilever	152	151.90
Van Ommeren	42	42.80
VMF Stork	41.30	40
VNU	82.70	81.70
Wessanen	67.90	67.40
Wolters Kluwer	48.40	48.30

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 79.50
Previous : 78.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev
AG Fin	6750	6750
Arbed	7930	7955
Barco	1117	1116
Bekaert	7370	7370
Cockerill	134	132
Cobepa	4820	4800
Delhaize	5810	5810
EBES	N.Q.	
GB-Inno-BM	1080	1084
GBL	N.Q.	3120
Gevaert	6600	6450
Hoboken	11180	11400
Intercom	1585	N.Q.
Kredietbank	3455	3400
Petrofina	9900	9760
Royal Belge	3910	3810
Soc Gen Banque	4100	4100
Soc Gen Belgique	1885	1915
Sofina	10150	10250
Solvay	10675	10475
Tractebel	3270	3238
UCB	1325	1180
Union Min	2260	2275

Current Stock Index : 4928.48
Previous : 4912.34

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev
AEG	207.50	198.50
Allianz Hold	2037	2035
Altana	465	475
Asko	971	985
BASF	198	196.40
Bayer	214.80	215.70
Bay. Hypo bank	300	298
Bay. Vereinsbk	320.50	320.50
BBC	N.Q.	—
BHF Bank	380	380
BMW	378	378.50
Commerzbank	222.50	224.50
Continental	199.50	200.50
Daimler Benz	536.20	533.50
Degussa	289.50	283.10
Dt Babcock	140	140
Deutsche Bank	584	584
Douglas	720	730
Dresdner Bank	338	338.50
Feldmuehle	445	445
Harpener	276	273
Henkel	494.80	495.20
Hochtief	1066	1070
Hoechst	203.70	206
Hoesch	194	192.20
Holzmann	981	993
Horten	180	178
IWKA	282	282.50
Kali Salz	130	128
Karstadt	580	586
Kaufhof	451	450
KHD	146.50	146.50
Kloeckner Werke	116	113.50
Krupp Stahl	138	130
Linde	771.50	768
Lufthansa	189.20	187.50
MAN	349	349
Mannesmann	254.50	255
Metallgesell	426.50	423.50
Muench Rueck	2290	N.Q.
Nixdorf	302	297
PKI	514	N.Q.
Porsche	715	730
Preussag	255.10	254.70
PWA	217	216.90
RWE	346.50	345
Rheinmetall	773	777
Schering	695	692
SEL	309	315
Siemens	574.20	573.20
Thyssen	181	180.50
Varta	289	293
Veba	286.70	288.50
VEW	204	204.50
Viag	335.70	335.50
Volkswagen	329	328
Wella	695	695

DAX Index : 1366.65
Previous : 1366.10
FAZ Index : 494.83
Previous : 491.18

Helsinki

	Close	Prev
Amer A	54	54
Enso-Gutzeit	17.50	17.50
K.O.P.	32	36.50
Kymmene	53	52
Nokia	56	57
Pohjola	100	110
Stockmann	97	97
United Papers	N.Q.	127
Wartsila	340	380

Unitas Index : 387.90
Previous : 395.68

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev
Bk East Asia	14.80	14.80
Cathay Pacific	7	7.10
Cavendish Intl	2.53	2.58
Cheung Kong	12.50	12.70
China Light Pwr	15.70	15.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.40	10.40
Hang Lung Dev	5.10	5.10
Hang Seng Bank	22.60	22.50
Henderson Land	6.50	6.60
HK Air Eng.	14.80	14.80
HK China Gas	10.10	10.30
HK Electric	9.90	9.95
HK Land	7	7.10
HK Realty Trust	4.25	4.25
HK Shang Bank	4.70	4.70
HK Shang Htls	4.08	4.10
HK Telecomm	6.05	6.15
HK Ferry	3.83	3.83
Hutch Whampoa	11.90	12
Hysan Dev	1.16	1.15
Jardine Math.	27.50	28.30
Jardine Str Hld	14.90	15.10
Kowloon Motor	5.55	5.40
Mandarin Orient	4.40	4.40
Miramar Hotel	5.32	5.32
New World Dev	7.70	7.45
SHK Props	14.80	14.90
Stelux	2.70	2.63
Swire Pac A	14.90	14.90
Tai Cheung Prps	3.40	3.38
TVE	0.95	0.95
Wharf Hold	7.50	7.55
Wing On Co	6.95	6.90
Winsor Ind.	7	7.05
World Int'l	4.13	4.08

Hang Seng Index : 3004.88
Previous : 3031.34

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	13.10	13
Altech	82	82
Anglo Amer	95.50	96
Barlows	36	37
Blyvoor	9.75	9.75
Buffels	50	50
GFSA	68.25	68
Harmony	26.25	26.25
Highveld Steel	13.25	13.25
Kloof	30.90	31.90
Nedbank Grp	10.80	10.80
Rusplat	58.75	59
SA Brews	39	40.25
St Helena	27.75	27.50
Sasol	14.20	14.30
Welkom	18.25	17.75
Western Deep	103.50	106

Composite Stock Index : 2722
Previous : N.Q.

London

	Close	Prev
Allied Lyons	4.82	4.87
Anglo Am Gld	37.25	N.Q.
AA Corp	14.13	N.Q.
Asda-MFI Gp	1.16	1.15
Ass Brit Foods	4.35	4.23
Barclays	3.47	3.55
Bass	10.30	10.40
B.A.T.	5.78	5.78
Blue Circle	2.15	2.14
BOC Group	4.79	4.78
Boots	3.11	3.08
Bowater	4.73	4.80
BAe	5.38	5.27
BAA	4.02	4.08
Brit Airways	1.39	1.40
British Gas	2.26	2.27
BP	3.38	3.36
British Steel	1.16	1.17
Brit Telecom	2.81	2.78
BTR	3.19	3.20
Burmah Oil	5.04	5.12
Cable Wire	4.45	4.49
Cadbury Sch	3.15	3.17
Charter Cons	4.08	4.10
Comm Union	4.57	4.45
Cookson	1.92	1.94
Courtaulds	3.17	3.20
Dalgety	3.40	3.40
De Beers	10.13	10.13
Dixons	1.31	1.32
Driefontein	5.57	N.Q.
Eurotunnel	3.70	3.58
Fisons	3.49	3.65
Gen Acc F	4.65	4.56
GEC	1.68	1.68
GKN	3.25	3.28
Glaxo	8.23	8.37
Grand Met	6.65	6.66
GI Univ Stores	14	14
GRE	1.85	1.77
Guinness	7.45	7.50
Hanson Tr	1.82	1.83
Hawker Sidd	4.32	4.35
ICI	8.55	8.53
Kingfisher	3.68	3.66
Land Sec	5.23	5.20
Legal Gen Grp	3.57	3.56
Lloyds Bank	2.97	2.88
Lonrho	2.10	2.16
Lucas Ind	1.35	1.41
Marks Sp	2.22	2.19
Maxwell	1.48	1.51
MB Group	1.55	1.57
Midland Bk	1.82	1.80
NatWest	2.84	2.85
Pearson Grp	6.45	6.52
P and O	5.30	5.25
Pilkington	1.73	1.74
Prudential	1.89	1.95
Racal Elec	1.48	1.48
Randfontein	2.18	N.Q.
Rank Org	6.08	6.15
Reed Intl	3.73	3.76
Reuters	6.90	6.97
Rolls Royce	1.56	1.57
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	—
RTZ	4.37	4.46
Saatchi	0.35	0.34
Sainsbury	3.05	3.07
Sears Holds	0.85	0.83
Shell	4.55	4.61
Siebe	4.17	4.38
STC	3.27	3.22
Std Chart Bk	2.43	2.52
Storehouse	1.08	1.12
Sun Alliance	3.30	3.28
Tate and Lyle	2.46	2.70
Tesco	2.26	2.24
Thorn EMI	6.74	6.73
T.I. Group	3.97	4.05
Trafalgar Hse	1.92	1.97
THF	2.47	2.44
Ultramar	3.26	3.26
Unilever	6.75	6.80
Utd Biscuits	3.17	3.18
Vickers	1.93	1.92
War Loan 3½	34	33.56
Wellcome	4.32	4.35
Woolworth	N.Q.	—

F.T. 30 Index : 1448.50
Previous : 1454.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2117.80
Previous : 2128.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2380	2425
Banco Central	4350	4400
Bco. Santander	4350	4380
Banesto	3930	3900
CEPSA	1480	1560
Dragados	2350	2370
Iberduero	626	636
Telefonica	855	840

S.E. General Index : 221.44
Previous : 222.25

Milan

	Close	Prev
Banca Comm	4080	4051
Bastogi	287	275
Cigahotels	2979	3007
CIR	2445	2490
Cred Ital	2285	2250
Enimont	1584	1578
Eridania	7481	7590
Ferruzzi Fin.	2132	2130
Ferruzzi Agr.	N.Q.	—
Fiat SPA	5380	5320
Generali	29730	29885
IFI	13800	13600
Italcem	18440	19050
Italgas	2750	2740
Italmobiliare	60350	60150
Mediobanca	13350	13080
Montedison	1362	1341
Olivetti	3200	3148
Pirelli	1726	1730
RAS	14999	14999
Rinascente	5380	5328
Saipem	1750	1750
SIP	1179	1170
SME	2480	2442
Snia	1395	1419
Standa	26850	26850
Stet	1780	1763
Toro Assi Risp	11000	10980

MIB current index : 1003.00
Previous : 1000.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev
Alcan Aluminum	22	22¼
Bank Montreal	27½	27⅝
Bell Canada	39⅞	39½
Bombardier A	15½	15¼
Bombardier B	14⅛	14¼
Cambior	11⅛	11¼
Cascades	4.05	4.20
Dominion Text A	5⅞	5⅞
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	16⅝	N.Q.
Memotec	7⅝	7½
Natl Bk Canada	7⅝	7¾
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	16	16⅛
Provigo	10½	10½
Quebec Tel	14⅛	N.Q.
Quebecor A	15¼	15½
Quebecor B	14	13⅞
Videotron	11¼	11¾

Industrials Index : 1362.93
Previous : 1372.41

Paris

	Close	Prev
Accor	445	445
Air Liquide	625	606
Alcatel Alsthom	540	533
Avions Dassault	428	424
Bancaire (Cie)	446	439
BIC	500	500
Bongrain	2295	2250
Bouygues	435.50	414
BSN-GD	735	722
Carrefour	3340	3265
Cerus	115.50	115.10
Chargeurs	440	438
Club Med	452	445
Elf-Aquitaine	285.50	278.90
Europe 1	1090	1070
Gen. Eaux	2160	2142
Hachette	158	152.50
Havas	442	425.50
Imetal	285	294.30
Lafarge Coppee	312.50	309.50
Legrand	3380	3380
Oreal (L')	488	479
L.V.M.H.	3465	3304
Matra	238	214.50
Merlin Gerin	448	446
Michelin B	66.50	63.30
Moulinex	75.30	76
Occidentale	650	630
Paribas	426.80	417
Pernod-Ricard	940	983
Perrier	1140	1093
Peugeot	508	494
Printemps (Au)	577	564
Radiotechnique	309.80	300
Raff. St. Louis	1178	1195
Redoute (La)	3200	3226
Roussel Uclaf	1800	1815
Saint Gobain	377	354.50
Sanofi	739	743
S.E.B.	1280	1282
Ste Generale A	374.90	373
Suez	278.20	272.80
Telemecanique	3720	3750
Thomson-CSF	117.40	117
Total	423	432
Valeo	345	331

CAC 40 Index : 1529.50
Previous : 1505.18

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev
Banco do Brasil	33.40	30
Bradesco	4.30	3.40
Brahma	8.50	8.20
Paranapanema	1.09	1
Petrobras	193	177
Vale Rio Doce	36	33.40
Varig	9	9.20

Bovespa Index : 38221
Previous : 35621

Singapore

	Close	Prev
City Dev.	2.54	2.48
DBS	9.55	9.50
Fraser Neave	4.55	4.50
Genting	N.A.	—
Harrisons Plant	1.51	1.52
Haw Par	1.79	1.80
Hume	2.50	2.56
Inchcape	3.78	3.72
Keppel	5.40	5.40
KL Kepong	2.82	2.80
Lum Chang	0.88	0.89
Malayan Banks	4.36	4.36
OCBC	7.45	7.45
OUB	4.78	4.80
OUE	5.65	5.30
Sembawang	4.74	4.74
Shangrila	3.28	3.05
Sime Darby	2.61	2.61
SIA	10.50	10.10
S'pore Land	5.25	5.30
S'pore Press	7.40	7.25
Sing Steamship	2.08	2.04
Straits Trading	2.42	2.44
UOB	5.90	5.85
United Overseas	1.33	1.37

Straits Times Ind. Index : 1164.94
Previous : 1155.48

Stockholm

	Close	Prev
AGA	240	241
Alfa Laval	182	182
Asea	469	470
Astra A	448	442
Atlas Copco	158	158
Electrolux B	148	157
Ericsson	173	175
Essalte-A	98	98
Handelsbanken	N.A.	—
Norsk Hydro	178	182.50
Procordia AF	N.Q.	170
Saab-Scania	145	145
Sandvik	217	220
SCA-A	88	88
S-E. Banken	55	55
Skandia F	N.A.	—
Skanska	280	281
SKF	67	67
Stora	225	240
Trelleborg B	91	91
Volvo	210	202

Affarsvarlden Index : 771.86
Previous : 778.23

Sydney

	Close	Prev
ANZ	3.27	3.26
BHP	10.05	10.05
Boral	3.28	3.28
Bougainville	0.71	0.71
Coles Myer	7.96	7.90
Comalco	3.60	3.60
CRA	9.30	9.40
CSR	4.63	4.62
Dunlop	4.91	4.90
Elders IXL	0.45	0.45
ICI Australia	3.38	3.35
Magellan	2.06	2.05
MIM	1.56	1.57
Nat Aust Bank	5.30	5.38
News Corp	5.28	5.14
N Broken Hill	1.98	1.97
Poseidon	1.48	1.48
QCT Resources	1.75	1.70
Santos	3.96	3.98
TNT	1.25	1.40
Western Mining	3.94	3.98
Westpac Banking	3.35	3.26
Woodside	2.85	2.85

All ordinaries Index : 1273.80
Previous : 1265.80

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Thursday for the holiday.

Toronto

	Close	Prev
Abitibi Price	12⅛	12¼
Agnico Eagle	6⅛	6⅞
Air Canada	8⅞	8⅝
Alberta Energy	16⅝	14⅝
Am Barrick Res	24⅜	24⅜
BCE	39⅞	39⅞
BCED	0⅛	0.11
Bk Nova Scotia	12⅞	12¾
BC Gas	14⅜	14⅛
BC Phone	19⅞	19⅝
BP Canada	17	17
Bramalea	6⅛	6⅝
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	4.60	4.65
Campeau	0.53	0.56
CIBC	26½	26⅜
Canadian Pacific	19⅛	19⅝
Can Packers	11⅛	11
Can Tire A	20⅞	20⅞
Cantor	21⅞	21⅝
Cara	N.Q.	15⅜
CCL Ind B	N.Q.	8⅛
Cineplex	2.51	2.65
Cominco	21⅞	21⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.80	4.85
Denison Min B	0.78	0.70
Dickenson Min A	3.60	N.Q.
Dofasco	16⅝	16⅞
Dylex A	N.Q.	3.15
Echo Bay Mines	10⅝	10⅝
Equity Silver A	0⅝	0.50
FCA Intl	7⅝	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	6⅛	6⅞
Fletcher Chall A	15⅞	15⅜
FPI	4.85	N.Q.
GoldCorp	4.15	4.10
Gulf Cda Res	10⅝	10⅞
Hees Intl	15⅛	15⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	11	11⅝
Hollinger	10⅛	N.Q.
Horsham	9	9⅝
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	27⅛	27⅜
Inco	29⅞	29½
Interhome	48	48
Jannock	N.Q.	13⅜
Labatt	20⅞	20⅜
Loblaw Co	18⅛	18½
Mackenzie	7	7
Magna Intl A	2.68	2⅞
Maritime	18⅛	17⅜
Mark Res	9⅝	N.Q.
MacLean Hunt X	9⅝	9½
Molson A	33	33
Noma Ind A	4.45	4.65
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	N.Q.	7⅜
Norcen Energy	25	25⅛
Nova Corp	8⅜	8⅞
Oshawa	31½	31⅛
Pagurin A	5⅛	5⅛
Placer Dome	19	19⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅝	8
PWA Corp	7½	7⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	0.47
Rayrock	8⅛	N.Q.
Renaissance	15⅛	15½
Rogers B	6	6
Rothmans	N.Q.	44½
Royal Bank Can	22⅜	22⅛
Royal TrustCo	9⅛	9⅝
Sceptre Res	3.45	3.45
Scott's Hosp	14⅝	15
Seagram	99	100⅛
Sears Can	10	10⅜
Shell Can	37	37⅜
Sherritt Gordon	6⅛	6⅛
SHL Systemhse	3.95	4.05
Southam	18⅜	18⅜
Spar Aerospace	10⅝	10⅝
Stelco A	11⅞	12⅛
Teck B	20⅜	21
Thomson News	16⅜	16⅝
Toronto Domn	16⅛	16⅜
Torstar B	24⅞	24⅜
Transalta Util	12⅝	12⅝
TransCda Pipe	17	17
Triton Finl A	12⅜	12⅛
Trimac	6⅛	6⅞
Trizec A	13½	13⅞
Turbo Resources	N.A.	—
Unicorp A	N.Q.	0.85
Woodward's Ltd	1.30	N.Q.

TSE 300 Index : 3223.70
Previous : 3246.70

Zurich

	Close	Prev
Adia Intl	865	890
Alusuisse	877	883
Leu Holdings	1110	1130
Brown Boveri	3870	3880
Ciba Geigy	2460	2480
CS Holding	1490	1495
Elektrow	3200	3200
Fischer	1370	1385
Interdiscount	3180	3250
Jacobs Suchard	6100	6100
Jelmoli	1410	1410
Landis Gyr	1080	1050
Moevenpick	4970	5050
Nestle	7300	7360
Oerlikon-B	420	410
Pargesa Hld	968	990
Roche Holding B	3740	3760
Safra Republic	69	70
Sandoz	1785	1800
Schindler	4500	4510
Sulzer	373	387
Surveillance	770	830
Swissair	575	580
SBC	259	261
Swiss Reinsur	535	544
Swiss Volksbank	1150	1150
Union Bank	2690	2740
Winterthur	3480	3650
Zurich Ins	1895	1875

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U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Jan. 3

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.85	2.56	Mar	2.62½	2.62¾	2.58½	2.59½	—.02¾
3.73	2.63½	May	2.68½	2.69¾	2.65½	2.66¾	—.03
3.63	2.67½	Jul	2.72½	2.73¾	2.70¾	2.70½	—.02¾
3.26	2.74½	Sep	2.77¾	2.77¾	2.77	2.77	—.02¾
3.17	2.86	Dec	2.91½	2.91½	2.88¾	2.88¾	—.03¾
3.70¾	2.94¾	Mar	2.96	2.96½	2.96	2.96	—.00¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Mar	2.62½	2.63¾	2.61¾	2.61¾	—	.02
May	2.68½	2.69	2.66½	2.66¾	—	.02¼
Jul	2.70½	2.71¾	2.70	2.70¾	—	.00¾
Sep	2.77½	2.77½	2.77½	2.76½	—	.00½
Dec				2.85½	—	.03½
Mar				2.91½	—	.03
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 4,457	Prev.Day Open Int 26,547				Chg. —81

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.02½	2.27¾	Mar	2.32¾	2.33	2.31¾	2.32¾	+.00½
3.06½	2.35	May	2.39¾	2.40½	2.39¼	2.40	+.00¼
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.45½	2.46¾	2.45½	2.46¼	+.01
3.07½	2.40¾	Sep	2.47¾	2.48¾	2.47¼	2.47¾	+.00¼
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.47	2.49¼	2.48½	2.48¾	+.00¼
2.62	2.49	Mar	2.56	2.56	2.55½	2.55¾	+.00¼
2.62	2.58¾	May	2.60	2.60	2.59¾	2.59¾	+.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6.92	5.49¾	Jan	5.54	5.59	5.54	5.58½	+.04¾
7.00	5.63½	Mar	5.65	5.71¾	5.67	5.70¾	+.03
7.11	5.78	May	5.82½	5.85½	5.81½	5.85	+.02½
7.18	5.92	Jul	5.95½	5.99¼	5.95	5.97	+.02¾
6.95	5.96½	Aug	6.00	6.01½	5.99¼	6.00¼	+.01¾
6.54	5.97	Sep	5.99½	6.01	5.98½	5.99½	—.00½
6.74	6.01	Nov	6.03½	6.06	6.01½	6.01¾	—.01
6.42½	6.13	Jan	6.16	6.16	6.13½	6.13½	—.01½
6.54	6.11½	Mar	6.28	6.29	6.25	6.25	—.01½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 45,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
204.00	160.80	Jan	162.20	165.50	163.00	165.30	+2.50
212.00	165.80	Mar	168.40	170.10	167.90	169.90	+2.20
208.00	170.50	May	172.80	174.50	172.50	173.80	+1.70
209.00	175.80	Jul	176.70	178.50	176.70	177.90	+1.50
195.50	176.50	Aug	178.50	180.00	178.50	179.20	+1.50
193.50	173.50	Sep	180.50	180.50	179.50	179.50	+1.00
189.00	177.00	Oct	179.50	180.00	179.00	179.00	+.50
191.50	179.00	Dec	181.00	182.00	181.00	181.70	+.20
190.50	180.00	Jan				179.20	—.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 25,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.55	19.81	Jan	20.45	20.48	20.30	20.39	—.05
25.41	19.82	Mar	20.77	20.80	20.40	20.71	—.02
25.55	20.15	May	21.10	21.15	21.00	21.09	—.04
25.40	21.05	Jul	21.45	21.45	21.26	21.37	—.07
25.50	21.25	Aug	21.40	21.42	21.20	21.31	—.09
25.10	21.25	Sep	21.46	21.44	21.30	21.30	—.16
24.90	21.30	Oct	21.45	21.47	21.30	21.30	—.15
24.00	21.30	Dec	21.55	21.60	21.35	21.34	—.19
22.95	21.31	Jan				20.95	—.27

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
77.80	72.50	Feb	77.00	77.70	76.95	77.45	+.38
78.05	74.15	Apr	76.02	76.50	76.00	76.35	+.25
75.45	72.15	Jun	74.40	74.80	74.30	74.65	+.27
73.80	70.35	Aug	72.85	73.25	72.80	73.17	+.22
73.40	70.70	Oct	72.95	73.05	72.90	73.05	+.30
74.30	71.75	Dec	73.50	73.75	73.45	73.55	+.30
74.45	74.45	Feb				73.25	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,944
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,739 up 321

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
89.62	79.75	Jan	88.95	89.25	88.95	89.15	+.05
87.00	80.90	Mar	86.10	86.47	86.02	86.32	+.85
85.50	81.20	Apr	84.65	85.05	84.65	84.95	+.70
84.25	80.20	May	83.55	83.75	83.45	83.55	—.05
83.85	80.20	Aug	83.05	83.25	83.05	83.17	
82.30	79.75	Sep				82.80	+.15
82.98	80.20	Oct	82.65	82.55	82.65	82.60	+.85
83.00	81.20	Nov				83.00	+.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 619
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,182 up 57

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
53.15	45.25	Feb	48.05	48.42	48.00	48.55	+.48
49.90	43.60	Apr	45.90	46.55	45.90	46.47	+.32
53.75	47.70	Jun	50.80	51.40	50.75	51.32	+.45
53.45	48.30	Jul	50.80	51.35	50.87	51.35	+.25
51.65	46.90	Aug	49.10	49.20	48.75	49.12	—.13
46.40	42.90	Oct				44.42	—.18
45.70	44.50	Dec				45.00	+.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,103
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,633 off 287

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
73.80	48.07	Feb	61.40	63.00	60.77	62.90	+1.78
73.45	49.20	Mar	61.12	62.10	60.00	62.07	+1.40
73.12	49.50	May	61.90	62.70	61.18	62.45	+1.05
72.80	50.75	Jul	62.00	62.70	61.15	62.65	+.90
70.05	51.40	Aug	60.25	60.50	59.85	60.25	+.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,092
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,385 up 258

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
116.75	83.00	Mar	87.85	90.10	87.75	89.25	+1.20
122.00	87.00	May	90.25	92.30	90.20	91.70	+1.20
111.50	6.30	Jul	92.55	94.25	92.50	94.15	+1.40
113.50	91.80	Sep	94.90	96.50	94.70	96.50	+1.60
114.00	.42	Dec				98.75	+1.25
107.50	98.00	Mar				101.25	+.55
103.00	103.00	May				102.50	+.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,025
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,888 up 650

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
15.22	9.02	Mar	9.19	9.25	9.05	9.11	—.03
15.05	9.09	May	9.26	9.33	9.15	9.23	+.01
14.90	9.15	Jul	9.32	9.36	9.20	9.29	+.01
14.40	.72	Oct	9.34	9.42	9.23	9.29	—.05
10.14	9.35	Mar	9.37	9.38	9.34	9.42	—.04
9.77	9.57	May	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,104
Prev. Day Open Int.115,509 up 6,766

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1581	407	Mar	1155	1160	1140	1141	—6
1572	1000	May	1196	1196	1183	1185	—1
1595	1060	Jul	1235	1235	1228	1228	—2
1515	1262	Sep	1270	1270	1270	1267	—1
1535	1310	Dec	1320	1320	1320	1313	—2
1538	1356	Mar	1360	1360	1360	1360	+3
		May				1388	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,396
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,680 up 3

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
121.00	105.00	Jan	103.50	106.25	103.50	106.15	+.80
120.50	101.20	Mar	106.15	109.00	106.15	108.15	—3.00
190.00	101.50	May	109.00	110.75	109.00	110.45	—3.35
180.00	102.50	Jul	110.85	112.50	110.85	112.00	—3.85
125.10	106.00	Sep	111.30	112.60	111.30	113.00	—3.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,880
Prev. Day Open Int.

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
126.40	94.00	Jan	118.40	118.50	117.30	117.15	—2.90
120.00	99.50	Feb	118.70	118.70	117.10	117.15	—3.15
122.40	92.30	Mar	117.70	117.80	115.90	114.30	—3.00
117.90	99.85	Apr	114.70	114.70	114.70	114.65	—2.40
117.80	97.00	May	114.10	114.50	112.90	113.10	—2.70
115.00	102.30	Jun				111.90	—2.90
113.50	96.50	Jul	111.85	111.85	110.90	110.70	—2.40
107.00	103.30	Aug				109.80	—2.55
110.50	95.50	Sep	110.00	110.00	109.30	108.90	—2.50
106.00	102.50	Oct				108.15	—2.35
103.25	102.00	Nov				107.35	—2.30
108.50	94.50	Dec	106.90	106.90	106.30	106.50	—2.40
100.00	99.55	Jan				105.80	—2.20
106.80	96.00	Mar	105.50	105.50	105.00	105.00	—2.00
106.20	100.80	May	104.70	104.70	104.70	104.20	—2.00
103.00	103.80	Jul				103.60	—2.00
102.95	102.00	Sep	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	—2.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,296
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,257 up 474

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.-cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
688.0	400.0	Jan	406.5	420.8	406.5	421.4	+10.0
399.0	397.5	Feb				424.0	+10.0
665.0	398.5	Mar	413.0	428.5	412.0	426.7	+10.0
647.0	404.0	May	419.5	434.0	419.5	432.5	+10.2
667.5	410.0	Jul	424.0	439.0	424.0	438.0	+10.3
654.0	415.0	Sep	441.5	443.0	441.5	442.6	+10.4
623.5	423.0	Dec	449.5	452.0	449.0	451.4	+10.4
596.0	451.5	Jan				453.4	+10.5
613.0	432.0	Mar	447.0	447.0	447.0	459.8	+10.6
589.0	451.5	May				465.7	+10.7
557.0	441.5	Jul				471.5	+10.8
480.0	457.5	Sep				477.5	+10.9

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,968
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,386 up 1,043

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
551.80	388.10	Jan	405.00	412.60	405.00	411.40	+2.20
554.50	394.50	Apr	411.00	417.50	410.20	415.90	+2.40
528.50	400.00	Jul	414.50	419.30	414.50	419.90	+2.80
513.00	415.00	Oct	418.50	425.00	418.50	423.90	+2.70
451.50	425.50	Jan				428.70	+2.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,476
Prev. Day Open Int.

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz-dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
142.00	80.55	Mar	81.50	83.40	81.50	82.70	+.95
125.25	82.60	Jun	84.00	84.00	84.00	83.70	+.95
119.40	84.00	Sep	85.50	85.50	85.50	84.95	+.95
114.50	85.10	Dec	87.00	87.00	87.00	86.20	+.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 186
Prev. Day Open Int.

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
393.00	374.00	Jan				386.50	—2.40
457.50	362.00	Feb	388.20	390.00	385.80	388.90	—2.30
		Mar				390.30	—2.30
460.00	346.20	Apr	391.50	392.70	388.00	392.10	—2.30
466.30	372.00	Jun	395.30	396.30	393.00	395.40	—2.40
448.00	375.80	Aug				398.90	—2.50
476.00	385.00	Oct	402.50	402.50	401.80	402.20	—2.50
483.00	384.00	Dec	404.35	405.80	404.30	405.60	—2.50
456.50	391.50	Feb	409.00	409.00	409.00	409.30	—2.40
446.00	394.00	Apr				412.80	—2.40
467.00	398.50	Jun				416.60	—2.40
423.50	412.50	Aug				420.50	—2.40
		Oct				424.30	—2.40
		Dec				427.90	—2.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,530
Prev. Day Open Int.106,943 off 667

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.05	91.46	Mar	93.99	94.10	94.04	94.05	
94.22	91.32	Jun	94.23	94.28	94.23	94.23	+.02
94.00	91.40	Sep	94.22	94.22	94.15	94.17	
93.94	92.34	Dec	93.96	93.96	93.96	93.92	—.02
93.55	93.47	Mar				93.71	+.01
		Jun				93.44	+.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,425
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,381 up 1,845

5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
01.190	97.000	Mar	101.295	101.210	101.150	101.175	+.045
01.070	99.010	Jun	101.100	101.120	101.095	101.110	+.040

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100-6	92-22	Mar	99-15	99-31	99-14	99-24	+8
99-23	93-18	Jun	99-17	99-20	99-11	99-15	+9
		Sep				99-7	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
99-12	79-21	Mar	96-26	97-17	96-21	97-4	+12
97-4	82-18	Jun	96-8	97-1	96-8	96-23	+12
99-5	85-29	Sep	96-4	96-16	96-1	96-8	+12
98-20	85-19	Dec	95-22	95-26	95-21	95-26	+12
98-13	85-14	Mar	95-14	95-17	95-7	95-12	+12
97-19	85-1	Jun	94-22	94-30	94-22	94-30	+12
93-7	87-14	Sep				94-17	+12
94-11	85-6	Dec				94-5	+12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 198,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92-20	85	Mar	91-22	92-3	91-22	91-27	+9
91-28	84-26	Jun	91-19	91-26	91-12	91-16	+9
91-2	84-7	Sep	91-8	91-8	91-2	91-6	+9

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,000
Prev. Day Open Int.

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.88	89.96	Mar	92.86	92.89	92.84	92.84	
92.99	89.71	Jun	92.92	92.98	92.94	92.98	+.01
92.87	90.04	Sep	92.90	92.96	92.88	92.87	+.04
92.54	90.04	Dec	92.56	92.63	92.54	92.55	+.03
92.39	90.09	Mar	92.41	92.46	92.41	92.42	+.04
92.14	90.25	Jun	92.16	92.21	92.16	92.18	+.05
91.93	90.28	Sep	91.95	91.99	91.94	91.97	+.05
91.71	90.34	Dec	91.72	91.77	91.72	91.74	+.05
91.45	90.28	Mar	91.62	91.66	91.60	91.65	+.06
91.55	90.22	Jun	91.48	91.46	91.44	91.52	+.07
91.49	90.22	Sep	91.41	91.44	91.39	91.43	+.05
91.37	90.22	Dec	91.27	91.29	91.24	91.29	+.05
91.34	90.24	Mar	91.21	91.23	91.21	91.25	+.06
91.26	90.40	Jun	91.12	91.15	91.12	91.16	+.06
91.22	90.26	Sep	91.07	91.09	91.07	91.11	+.06
91.08	90.89	Dec	90.98	91.03	90.98	91.02	+.06

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 90,897
Prev. Day Open Int.663,216 up 3,614

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.9520	1.6610	Mar	1.9190	1.9268	1.9188	1.9256	+62
1.9310	1.7660	Jun	1.8940	1.9000	1.8940	1.9004	+64
1.8700	1.8300	Sep				1.8788	+62

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,072
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,253 off 173

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8665	.7990	Mar	.8588	.8614	.8588	.8605	+17
.8576	.7995	Jun	.8517	.8530	.8517	.8530	+20
.8530	.7985	Sep	.8445	.8445	.8445	.8466	+23
.8395	.8175	Dec	.8398	.8398	.8398	.8404	+26
.8276	.8268	Mar	.8332	.8332	.8332	.8342	+29

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,637
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,285 up 1,673

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6800	.5920	Mar	.6668	.6686	.6660	.6678	—17
.6777	.6253	Jun	.6638	.6658	.6638	.6640	—17
.6718	.6580	Sep	.6615	.6615	.6615	.6604	—17
.6595	.6525	Dec				.6588	—17

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,586
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,817 up 1,105

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen-1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008040	.006715	Mar	.007497	.007532	.007482	.007513	+84
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007500	.007520	.007483	.007508	+84
.007870	.007346	Sep				.007508	+84

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,731
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,169 off 1,061

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8055	.6500	Mar	.7874	.7904	.7850	.7887	—6
.8030	.7065	Jun	.7858	.7875	.7839	.7861	—6
.8000	.6916	Sep				.7842	—10
.7990	.7700	Dec				.7832	—10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,155
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,253 off 2,718

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
77.80	63.82	Mar	75.55	77.00	75.05	76.80	+1.00
77.40	64.48	May	74.25	75.15	73.80	75.05	+.86
78.38	65.67	Jul	73.49	74.50	73.31	74.50	+.92
72.85	66.77	Oct	67.40	67.65	67.25	67.63	+.05
69.10	64.40	Dec	64.40	64.60	64.12	64.60	+.11
68.50	65.80	Mar	65.30	65.30	65.20	65.35	—.05
67.20	66.25	May	65.80	65.80	65.80	65.70	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,080
Prev. Day Open Int.

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal-cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.00	58.40	Feb	72.00	72.45	69.50	70.24	—3.06
96.50	50.70	Mar	69.00	69.80	67.15	67.66	—3.02
92.00	49.30	Apr	65.75	66.30	64.50	65.13	—2.37
88.50	48.40	May	63.30	64.00	62.20	62.88	—1.72
85.75	48.00	Jun	61.40	61.75	60.50	61.13	—1.52
85.00	48.25	Jul	60.50	61.00	59.70	60.33	—1.47
85.07	52.45	Aug	61.10	61.10	60.00	60.63	—1.47
84.28	42.30	Sep	62.00	62.00	60.95	61.63	—1.47
85.08	62.80	Oct	62.90	62.90	62.40	62.43	—1.47
78.00	63.95	Nov	63.25	63.25	63.25	63.23	—1.47
82.62	63.50	Dec	64.05	64.85	64.05	64.03	—1.47
65.35	65.35	Jan	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.33	—1.47

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,882
Prev. Day Open Int.

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.-dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
26.80	18.15	Feb	25.90	26.20	24.90	25.48	—1.01
35.40	18.40	Mar	25.10	25.50	24.40	24.87	—1.03
33.90	18.25	Apr	24.35	24.65	23.85	24.26	—.95
32.70	18.03	May	23.40	23.85	23.30	23.54	—.74
31.50	16.45	Jun	23.10	23.25	22.70	22.96	—.56
30.40	17.08	Jul	22.50	22.50	22.10	22.45	—.45
29.50	18.70	Aug	22.00	22.10	21.90	22.07	—.40
28.72	19.10	Sep	21.82	21.82	21.51	21.73	—.37
28.40	19.40	Oct	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.43	—.34
28.10	19.10	Nov	21.40	21.45	21.25	21.51	—.31
27.70	19.45	Dec	21.30	21.50	21.10	21.41	—.30
27.40	20.90	Jan	21.35	21.35	21.05	21.34	—.29
27.00	20.95	Feb	20.90	20.90	20.90	21.28	—.28
24.75	21.10	Mar				21.24	—.27
26.50	21.25	Apr	21.25	21.25	20.80	21.21	—.26
24.60	21.40	May				21.18	—.25
24.50	21.20	Jun	20.42	20.42	20.42	21.15	—.24
22.11	21.20	Jul	20.60	20.69	20.60	21.13	—.22
24.00	22.00	Sep				21.07	—.18
24.00	21.50	Dec	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.00	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 72,369
Prev. Day Open Int.

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal-cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
95.00	49.65	Feb	66.50	67.15	64.90	65.92	—2.18
98.25	50.45	Mar	67.25	67.90	65.70	66.75	—2.14
97.00	55.05	Apr	71.05	71.78	69.80	70.70	—2.60
95.58	54.90	May	70.70	70.10	69.45	70.15	—2.45
92.70	54.90	Jun	69.15	69.15	68.25	68.50	—2.35
90.50	53.50	Jul	67.30	67.50	66.70	66.70	—2.25
87.00	53.50	Aug	65.80	65.30	65.00	65.10	—2.20
88.75	64.80	Sep				63.60	—2.20
86.75	60.70	Oct				61.20	—2.20
66.75	62.00	Nov				59.90	—2.20
59.50	59.50	Dec				58.90	—2.20
		Jan				58.45	—2.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,004
Prev. Day Open Int.

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
383.20	298.00	Mar	327.80	328.35	323.50	324.15	—2.70
383.35	300.90	Jun	330.70	331.10	326.20	326.80	—2.90
339.50	304.00	Sep				329.25	—2.90
		Dec				332.35	—4.65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,604
Prev. Day Open Int.142,812 up 41,451

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

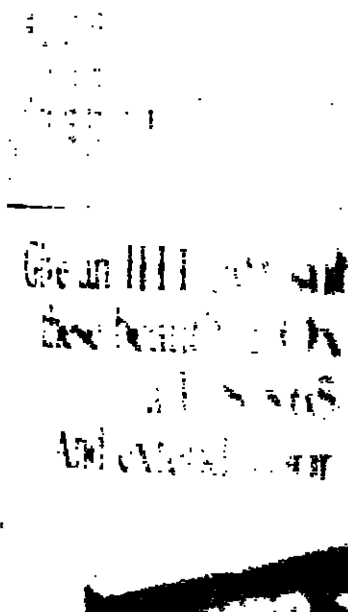
Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
207.80	162.85	Mar	178.90	179.20	176.60	177.00	—1.40
193.25	165.05	Jun	180.15	180.15	178.25	178.35	—1.40
186.50	173.10	Sep	181.50	181.50	181.50	179.70	—1.40
		Dec				181.05	—1.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,529
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,216 up 317

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,815.20 f	1,824.40 f
Reuters	1,497.70	1,709.80
D.J. Futures	126.96	126.81
Com. Research	218.03	218.46

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.



هكذامن الاصل

Perrier to Recoup U.S. Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The chairman of the French drinks and dairy-products company, Source Perrier SA, said Thursday he expects Perrier sales in the United States to recover by this summer to the level attained before the product was withdrawn because of a health scare.

But Jacques Vincent said that he did not expect U.S. sales of Perrier water to grow above their 1989 level of 260 million bottles.

In an interview with the daily newspaper La Tribune de L'Expansion, Mr. Vincent also said that Perrier is seeking to sell its soft-drink label Pschitt, and that the company intends to expand its interests in cheese production.

Last February, the company withdrew about 160 million bottles of Perrier after it found traces of benzene in some of the bottled water owing to a filtration fault at the production plant. Benzene is a hydrocarbon thought to cause cancer.

The incident cut Perrier's share of the U.S. mineral-water market to 20.7 percent from 44.8 percent. By July, Perrier, which quickly reintroduced the water, had recovered 70 percent to 75 percent of its U.S. market share and Mr. Vincent said that the share had risen to 75 to 85 percent of its previous level.

Asked if Perrier's sales in the United States had now fully recovered, Mr. Vincent said, "In the course of this year, during the summer, we will recover to the previous level." Mr. Vincent said that he was referring to 1989 Perrier sales of 260 million bottles in the United States.

"Should we therefore expect to increase our trans-Atlantic sales? I don't think so," he said, adding that the firm's goal is to develop its European market.

Mr. Vincent said that it would be suicidal to make an all-out sales effort with the dollar worth about five francs. What is more, he said, while Perrier output could be gradually increased by about 15 percent, its production is limited.

Overall sales in 1990 for the Source Perrier group rose 17 percent, Mr. Vincent said, thanks to increased sales of its other labels like Calistoga and Poland Springs.

Perrier label sales were higher than expected in France, where officials refused to force distributors to withdraw the product from the shelves, he added.

Perrier's mineral water sales accounted for 8.74 billion francs ($1.74 billion), with foreign sales representing 5.44 billion francs, on revenue of 17.19 billion francs in 1989.

The company chairman said Perrier is seeking buyers for its Pschitt soft drink label. Last May, Perrier sold three of its soft drinks brands — Oasis, Bali and Atoll — to the British foods group Cadbury Schweppes PLC.

Mr. Vincent also said Perrier intends to develop its activities in the dairy-products sector, which accounted for about 32 percent of the group's sales in 1989.

Mr. Vincent also said that he expects Perrier and Pepsico Inc. to settle a dispute over their franchise bottling relationship in a reasonable period, and that any settlement would depend on the amount of compensation Pepsico would pay.

(Reuters, AP)

Steel Decline Threatens '90 Profit at Arbed

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg steel company Arbed SA will post 1990 results "well below" those from a year earlier, the chairman Georges Faber said Thursday.

In the company's newsletter, Arbed News, Mr. Faber cited a decline in the price of all the company's products and singled out in particular a "saturated" car market.

"Arbed results will be considerably down for the year," said Guy Lerminiaux, an analyst at the Dewaay Servais & Co. brokerage in Brussels.

In 1989, singled out as a "dream year" by chairman Mr. Faber, Arbed posted a 33 percent increase in net profit to 17.5 billion francs ($568 million).

Ferruzzi Buys Into Vernes Company

Reuters

PARIS — Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA has purchased an undisclosed stake in the French holding company Société Centrale d'Investissement, the French company's chairman said Thursday.

Jean-Marc Vernes said that the Italian agribusiness and chemicals company took a stake in SCI on Wednesday, but he would not divulge its size. Mr. Vernes, who is also chairman of the French agribusiness concern Béghin-Say SA, a Ferruzzi unit, said that the exact size of the stake would be announced on Monday.

About 216,000 SCI shares, representing 10.8 percent of its capital and worth about 800 million francs ($157.4 million), changed hands on Wednesday in three block trades, stock exchange sources said.

A spokesman for the French stock exchanges association said that trading in shares of SCI was suspended temporarily on Thursday after a large sell order at 3,500 francs attracted no buyers. Later, the shares were requoted and jumped 105 francs to 3,805.

SCI shares, which trade on the cash market, had closed Wednesday at 3,700 francs, up 20 francs from the previous close, on heavy volume.

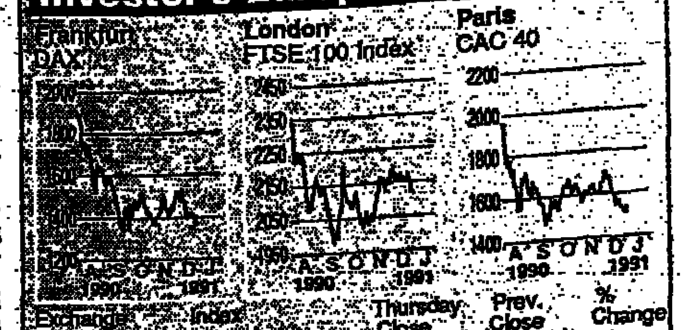
The bourse can temporarily interrupt trading in a share if a strong imbalance of buy/sell orders cannot be matched.

Mr. Vernes said Ferruzzi had bought some of the 216,000 shares involved in block trades Wednesday. He also said that the transactions included the 100,000 shares that the industrial-gases group L'Air Liquide had sold Friday. Mr. Vernes said that shares owned by SCI itself were also included.

A spokesman for L'Air Liquide said Wednesday that the company is seeking to sell its remaining 5.1 percent stake in SCI, but that this stake was not involved in that day's block trades.

The block trades were handled by Banque Vernes, which until Tuesday had been named Banque Industrielle & Commerciale du Marais, company sources said.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	79.50	78.80	+0.89
Brussels	Stock Index	4920.48	4913.94	+0.13
Frankfurt	DAX	1366.65	1366.10	+0.04
Frankfurt	FAZ	594.83	591.18	+0.62
Helsinki	UNITAS	387.90	387.90	Unch
London	Financial Times 30	1648.50	1655.70	-0.43
London	FTSE 100	2117.80	2128.30	-0.49
Madrid	General Index	221.46	220.39	+0.49
Milan	MIB	1003.00	1000.00	+0.30
Paris	CAC 40	1539.50	1505.10	+2.29
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	771.86	770.25	+0.21
Vienna	Stock Index	491.18	490.40	+0.16
Zurich	SBS	515.60	520.10	-0.87

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Smurfit Acquiring Lestrem Companies

Reuters

LONDON — The Irish-based packaging and paper concern Jefferson Smurfit Group PLC said Thursday that it had acquired more than 95 percent of the companies that make up the Lestrem Group of France.

The newly acquired board and paper companies have annual revenue of more than 250 million francs ($49 million). Smurfit did not disclose how much it had paid. Included in the deal are Cartonneries de Lestrem, which makes 50,000 tons annually of board for bookbinding, and Sifranc Bélier, which provides raw materials to Paris printers.

U.K. Bought Actively to Prop Pound

Reuters

LONDON — British authorities intervened more actively than expected in December to defend the pound's position in the European Monetary System, figures released Thursday suggested.

The Treasury reported that Britain's official foreign-currency reserves fell by an underlying $225 million in December after a drop of $85 million in November.

The decline, which came at a time when the pound had slipped to the bottom of the EMS's Exchange Rate Mechanism, was significantly larger than economists had been expecting.

"It looks as though sterling was much more vulnerable in December than many people had thought," said Tim Fox, analyst at Midland Montagu. "This explains why the authorities didn't move to cut interest rates."

The pound advanced strongly on Thursday, rising above 2.90 Deutsche marks for the first time since early December. The currency ended the London trading session at 2.9078 DM, up from 2.8950 the previous day and up more than 2 pfennig over the past two days.

Dealers said the rally was sparked by comments from the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, who was quoted on Wednesday as ruling out a devaluation of the pound and asserting that the fight against inflation is the government's top priority.

Despite Mr. Lamont's pledge, the personal economic adviser to former prime minister Margaret Thatcher called for a big devaluation Thursday. Sir Alan Walters said in a radio interview that keeping the pound tied to its current central rate of 2.95 DM would require higher interest rates that could push the economy into a deep recession or depression.

A devaluation of "between 10 percent and 15 percent would be far better than having to increase interest rates to say 16 percent, maybe 17 or 18 percent," he said.

Although the government was a more aggressive buyer of pounds in December than economists expected, the intervention was modest by historical standards.

"This was not large-scale intervention by any means," said Nigel Richardson, analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities. "But it does show that the government's bias is toward the ERM."

But notwithstanding the intervention and the comments by Mr. Lamont, Mr. Fox was skeptical that sterling's newfound strength would last. "It won't be long before people start thinking about an interest-rate cut again and the pound may retreat," he said.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

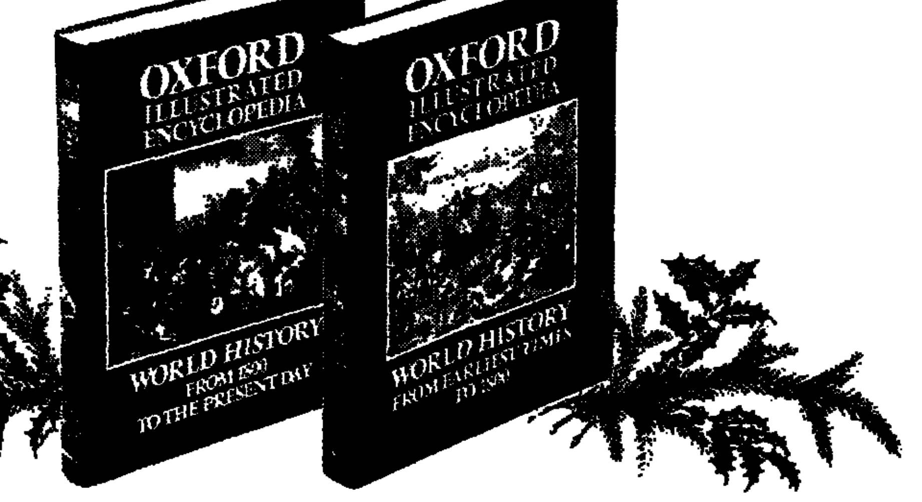
(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
23½	21	TolEd pf	2.21	9.6	—	2	23	23	23	—
4	2¼	TolBro		—	9	119	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	—
4	3	Tonka		—	—	763	3⅛d	2¾	3	—
70	31	ToolRl	.23b	.6	18	23	40⅝	37¾	37¾	−⅞
57⅞	38	Trchmk	1.40	2.9	11	524	48⅝	48½	48½	−¼
30	11	Toro	.48	3.4	17	774	14¼	14	14	—
24⅝	14½	Tosco	.60	4.0	3	779	15⅞	14⅞	15	−⅛
35½	26⅝	TotlSys	.28e	.9	42	8	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	−⅛
35	19⅞	ToyRU s		—	21	12554	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+¼
5	2	Tramel	.70e	28.0	—	152	2½	2⅜	2½	—
16⅞	4⅞	TWA pf	2.25	34.0	—	76	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
44⅞	23¾	Transcn	1.96	6.4	8	453	31¼	30¾	30¾	−1⅛
24¼	20	TranInc	2.16	9.5	—	22	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
27½	18⅞	TrnstH n	.05e	.2	—	344	27	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
15⅝	12⅝	TrCda g	.72	4.6	—	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
48⅝	31	Transco	1.36	4.3	28	968	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	−⅝
54¼	47½	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.7	—	14	49	48⅞	49	+½
4	2¾	TranEx	.35c	—	—	99	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
2½	⅛	Transcn		—	—	251	1/16	⅛	⅛	−1/16
7⅞	2½	TrRty n	.28e	7.2	—	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
12⅝	4⅝	TrnsTec		—	—	36	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
37¾	11½	Travler	1.60	9.4	—	3288	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
15⅞	7	Tredgr n	.24	3.3	—	210	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
2	1	Treznt n		—	—	1283	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅛
25⅞	20½	TriCon	.86e	4.1	—	454	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	—
30⅞	27¼	TriCn pf	2.50	8.6	—	42	29	28½	29	+⅜
48¼	31¼	Tribune	.96	2.8	13	617	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	−⅛
32⅜	15½	Trinity	.80	4.2	13	525	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
25⅜	14⅞	Trinova	.68	3.8	9	570	18	17⅝	17¾	—
14⅞	4	TritEng		—	5	1253	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
24	9	TritE pf	2.00	13.8	—	170	14¾	14	14½	+¾
19	5½	TucsEP		—	—	3432	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	−½
10⅞	6½	Tultex	.36	4.6	15	30	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
14⅞	6⅜	Turk n	.07e	1.1	—	54	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—
65¾	37⅞	TycoLb	.36	.9	14	452	42	40½	41⅛	−1
4	2¾	Tyler		—	—	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—
U-V										
171	84½	UAL Cp		—	11	2254	113⅞	111¼	112	+1
25⅝	11⅞	UDC pf	3.75	29.1	—	19	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
27¼	5	UDC	2.30e	41.8	2	27	5⅝	5½	5½	—
23⅞	11⅞	UDC pf	3.42	28.1	—	26	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
19⅞	14⅝	UGI s	1.10	7.1	15	221	16¾	16½	16⅝	+¼
20	6½	UJB Fn	.60	8.0	10	645	7⅝	7¼	7½	+¼
5⅝	2¾	UNCInc		—	—	460	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
57⅞	32¾	UNUM	.80	1.8	9	448	46⅞	45⅛	45⅜	−1½
9⅞	2¼	URS		—	—	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
30⅞	7	USFG	1.80	11.8	3	4056	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+⅜
43⅝	26⅝	USFG pf	4.10	14.4	—	68	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+⅜
4⅝	⅜	USG		—	14	1179	1¼	1	1¼	+⅛
24½	14⅞	USLICO	1.00	5.9	6	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
36½	24⅞	UST	1.32	3.9	18	2489	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	−1⅛
37½	29⅝	USX	1.40	4.7	10	4908	30 d	29½	29⅝	−⅛
48⅝	45¼	USX pf	4.61e	10.0	—	53	46½	46	46	−⅝
9	1⅞	Ultmte		—	—	67	2⅛	2	2	—
18½	12¾	UniFl	.40	2.3	12	749	17¾	17½	17⅝	−⅛
24⅛	13½	UniPnt	.12	.7	12	40	17	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
54¼	40½	Unilevr	1.48e	3.0	13	66	53	52½	52½	−⅝
91	72¼	UniNV	2.62e	2.9	12	2673	90⅞	89⅝	89⅞	−⅜
39⅝	30½	UnCmp	1.56	4.3	10	816	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+⅛
24⅝	14⅛	UCarb	1.00	6.0	7	3015	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	−⅛
26⅞	16¾	UnionC		—	20	117	22½	22¼	22¼	−¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
30	24⅝	UnElec	2.16	7.3	10	1826	29⅝	29⅛	29½	−¼
40	37¼	UnEl pf	3.50	9.0	—	z170	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−¼
52	47⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	9.0	—	z300	50	50	50	—
91½	86	UEl pfH	8.00	9.0	—	z10	88½	88½	88½	—
79⅞	61⅜	UnPac	2.50	3.6	12	1238	70⅛	69½	69⅞	−⅜
11⅞	6½	UPlntr	.48	6.7	5	116	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
25¼	14¼	UnTex	.20	1.4	49	2140	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	−⅜
19⅝	1½	UnitedF		—	—	401	3	2⅝	2¾	−⅛
17⅞	1⅜	Unisys		—	—	2629	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	−⅛
38⅝	6	Unisy pf	3.75	51.7	—	928	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Unit		—	—	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
21	12⅝	UAM	.46	2.9	15	61	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
18¼	12½	UDomR	1.24	8.4	32	353	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—
34⅞	26⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.5	10	185	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	−⅝
24½	21½	UIllu pr	2.20	9.6	—	z100	23	23	23	+⅜
11⅞	7¼	UnitInd	.64	7.4	9	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
20¾	13½	UtdInv	.30	1.9	10	12	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
11	8¼	UKing	.73e	8.2	—	72	9	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
2⅝	1/16	vjUtMM		—	—	39	1/16	1/32	1/16	+1/32
1⅝	¼	UPkMn		—	—	104	1/32	1/32	1/32	−1/32
33⅝	17⅞	UsairG		—	—	2628	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
1⅜	1/32	USHom		—	—	728	1/32	1/32	1/32	—
26¼	7	USShoe	.52	5.3	9	1216	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
71¼	24⅝	US Srg s	.50	.8	42	1428	68¾	65	65	−4
48⅞	32⅝	USWst s	2.08	5.4	12	3683	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	−⅞
62½	40⅞	UnTech	1.80	3.8	8	2612	48	47⅞	47⅞	−⅝
46⅞	20⅝	Unitel s	1.00	4.5	14	3910	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅞
16½	9⅞	UWR	.88	7.7	13	69	11½	11¼	11⅜	—
6¼	3	Unitrde		—	41	178	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—
14⅝	9⅞	Univar	.38	2.4	10	13	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+¼
36⅝	22	UnvlCp	1.52	6.3	14	388	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	−⅛
33⅝	23¼	UnvFd	.76	2.4	16	197	31⅝	31½	31½	−⅛
13½	10½	UnvHR	1.48	12.9	9	599	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
6¾	1⅞	UMatch		—	—	19	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
7⅞	1	UnMd s		—	—	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6	1⅞	UMd pfB		—	—	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−¼
34½	24⅝	Unocal	.70	2.8	17	8886	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
19½	10⅝	UnocEx	.40	3.5	15	234	11⅜	11¼	11¼	−⅛
44⅞	33	Upjohn	1.16	3.1	19	5897	38⅜	37⅛	37⅜	−¼
23	3¾	Urcorc s		—	6	544	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	—
45¼	23⅛	USLIFE	1.48	5.3	7	226	28⅝	28	28	−⅝
9⅝	7⅛	UslifeF	.92a	11.7	—	42	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
22⅝	17⅞	UtiliCo	1.52	7.5	10	264	20⅝	20⅜	20¼	
28⅝	25⅞	UtilCo pr	2.61	9.6	—	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅜
23⅞	18	UtilCo pr	1.77	8.6	—	25	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+¼
34¼	11⅛	VF Cp	1.08	5.3	9	2163	19⅝	18⅝	19	+½
5½	1/16	VMG n		—	—	415	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18¼	4⅝	Valhi	.20	4.0	8	67	5	4⅞	5	—
20¼	13⅝	Valero	.28	1.8	10	1461	15¾	15	15¼	−⅜
28⅝	26⅝	Valer pf	3.44	12.3	—	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ValNG	2.50	17.1	8	167	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
1½	⅛	Valeyln		—	—	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
18⅞	7¼	VanDrn	.60	5.6	9	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
9⅝	8⅝	VKmpM	.72	7.5	—	180	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
8¼	3⅝	VKMT	.97e	22.8	—	132	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
12½	10⅝	VKMI n	.87	7.7	—	42	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	VKML	1.13	21.5	20	161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	VKmL pf	2.37	9.6	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Varco		—	24	474	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	Varian	.26	[illegible]	48	307	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3½	1⅛	Varity		—	1	1440	2⅛	1⅞	2	—
23⅜	14½	Varity pf	1.30	8.5	—	564	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—
10	4	VestSt n		—	—	4867	9	8½	9	+½
13⅝	12¼	Vestse	1.20a	9.0	11	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—
10⅝	7	VinPt n		—	—	22	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—
88½	81	VaEP pf	7.72	9.0	—	z50	85½	85½	85½	+
101½	96	VaEP pf	8.60	8.6	—	z180	99½	99½	99½	+1½
88¼	81⅛	VaEP pf	7.72	9.0	—	z210	86	85	85½	+
85½	79⅝	VaEP pf	7.45	8.9	—	z10	83½	83½	83½	+
23⅜	10	Vishay	1.00t	7.4	8	402	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+
54⅛	16⅝	VistaCh	1.80	3.4	18	1714	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+
18⅝	7⅝	VistaRs		—	12	38	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+
27	15⅛	Vivra s		—	23	31	25¼	25⅛	25¼	—
23⅝	14¼	Vons		—	23	277	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—
46⅝	29⅝	VulcM	1.20	3.6	11	920	33½	32¾	33	—
W										
25¼	18½	WICOR	1.44	7.4	11	70	19⅝	19½	19½	—
11⅝	3½	WMS		—	11	72	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
25¼	20	WPL H s	1.74	7.1	10	56	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
12	4⅝	Wabon		—	13	898	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
72⅜	58½	WabR pf	4.50	7.3	—	z10	62	62	62	+1
16⅝	6⅛	Wahlco n		—	14	58	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	−¼
11⅞	6½	Wainoc		—	—	3044	6⅞d	6⅜	6⅜	—
36⅞	20⅝	WalMt s	.14	.5	29	11060	30⅝	27⅞	27⅞	−⅜
53¼	37⅞	Walgrn	.92	1.8	18	824	51¼	50⅜	50¼	−1⅛
31½	15⅞	WalCS s	.50	2.5	11	297	20⅛	19½	19⅝	+¼
6	2½	WrnCpt		—	12	22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
70⅜	49⅝	WarnL s	1.52	2.4	19	5968	67⅜	63½	64¼	−3
32½	26½	WashGs	2.04	6.9	12	824	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
28⅝	10	WshNat	1.08	9.7	46	36	11¼	11	11⅛	−⅛
295½	167	WshPst	4.00	2.1	14	12	195	194	195	−1
31	26⅞	WshWt	2.48	8.3	11	62	30	29¾	29⅞	—
45½	28⅝	Waste	.36	1.0	26	6185	35½	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
20⅞	10⅝	WatkJn	.48	3.5	11	363	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
8⅝	3	Waxmn	.12	3.3	6	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
11⅞	4½	WebbD	.15e	2.7	5	139	6	5½	5⅝	−⅜
2½	¼	Wedgtn		—	—	44	⅝	½	½	—
31⅜	22½	WeinRl	1.80	7.8	25	187	24⅝	24¼	24¼	−⅜
11⅞	6⅛	Weirt	.44	9.7	7	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
34⅞	24¼	WeisMk	.40	2.1	15	165	27⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
36	12⅝	Wellmn	.12	.7	9	1252	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
86	41¼	WellsF	4.00	7.2	4	4697	56½	55	55⅝	−⅞
35⅛	28	WelF pf	3.12e	10.1	—	33	31	30½	31	+⅛
36	29¾	WelF pf	3.45e	11.3	—	11	30½	30¼	30½	—
7½	3⅞	Wendys	.24	4.0	16	1961	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
20	10½	West	.40	3.4	13	66	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
52	49½	WPen pf	4.50	9.0	—	z50	50	50	50	−1
46⅞	19¼	WPtPe		—	9	34	21	21	21	—
21¼	12¼	WCNA		—	—	413	14	13⅝	14	—
14¼	8⅝	WstGR n		—	—	67	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—
21⅜	11½	WstMn	.92e	7.8	8	57	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
1½	¼	WUnion		—	—	1324	⅜	5/16	⅜	+1/16
19¾	6	WUn pfA		—	—	7	9¾	9½	9⅝	+⅝
12¼	1⅞	WUn pfB		—	—	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—
39⅝	24¼	WstgE s	1.40	5.1	8	8258	28½	27⅞	27⅞	−1
23¼	12½	Wstpc	2.03e	15.9	—	17	12⅞	12¾	12¾	−⅛
26⅝	17	Wstpc pf	2.95e	14.0	—	10	21¼	21	21	—
31½	22	Wstvco	1.05	4.0	9	2020	26½	26	26	−⅝
28⅝	17⅞	Weyerh	1.20	5.8	9	2969	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
41½	30½	WhlTch		—	33	221	38⅝	38⅜	38½	−⅜
13¼	2⅝	vjWhPR		—		28	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
24⅝	14	vjWPlt pf			—	z30	18	18	18	—
28½	17½	Whrlpl	1.10	4.9	9	1064	23	22⅜	22½	−⅝
18⅝	8½	Whitehl		—	280	2	13	13	13	−⅛
29¾	17	Whitmn	1.06	5.8	87	1425	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+⅜
12	7½	Whitk n		—	16	58	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−¼
1⅛	1/16	vjWilfrd		—	—	20	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
16½	5½	WillcxG	.10	1.3	8	58	7½	7⅜	7½	—
40⅝	23⅛	Willam	1.40	5.3	26	1441	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅝
58¼	40¼	Willm pf	3.07	7.0	—	381	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+⅝
26⅞	17⅞	WilCor n	.42e	1.6	—	778	26⅝	26	26	—
7	4	WilshrO	.11t	2.4	75	5	4½	4½	4½	—
9¼	2½	Windmr		—	—	522	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
39⅝	25⅝	WinDx s	1.08	3.4	16	572	31⅞	31⅜	31½	−⅛
5¾	2⅛	Winnbg		—	—	112	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
32½	26⅛	WiscEn	1.76	5.6	11	623	31¼	31¼	31⅛	−¼
24⅝	19¾	WiscPS	1.64	7.0	12	5287	24	22⅝	23⅜	+½
39⅞	21¼	Witco	1.72	5.8	22	355	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−¾
12⅜	6½	WolvrW	.16	2.0	—	45	8⅜	8	8⅛	—
36⅝	22⅞	Wolwth s	1.04	3.6	11	4266	30⅛	28¾	29	−1
15½	2⅞	WrldCp		—	—	219	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
19⅝	12	WrldVl	1.94e	16.0	—	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
59¾	43¾	Wrigley	1.00a	1.9	18	114	52⅝	51½	51½	−⅝
15⅞	8¼	WyleLb	.28	2.2	10	142	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
24	13¾	Wynns	.60	3.8	10	12	16¼	16	16	−½
X-Y-Z										
58⅞	29	Xerox	3.00	8.4	7	2721	36⅝	35⅝	35¾	−½
32⅝	13	XTRA	.72	4.8	—	282	15	14⅝	15	—
25	13½	XTRA pf	1.94	13.2	—	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
3⅝	1/16	Zapata		—	—	1108	1/16	1/16	1/16	—
13⅝	4	ZenithE		—	—	419	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
18⅝	9⅞	ZenNtl	1.00	7.4	9	281	13⅝	13¼	13½	+¼
7½	4⅝	Zenix	.93	19.6	—	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Zero	.40	3.6	12	33	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—
51⅞	29⅝	Zurnln	.88	2.6	15	256	34⅜	33¼	33½	−1
12⅝	10⅝	Zweig	1.18e	10.6	—	231	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
10	7⅞	ZweigTl	.84	9.7	—	3968	9	8⅝	8⅝	−¼

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Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Les Pins

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

China Steel to Build Mill in Malaysia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan's state-owned China Steel Corp., which is seeking to expand in Southeast Asian markets, announced Thursday that it has won approval to build an integrated steel mill worth 70 billion Taiwan dollars ($2.58 billion) in Malaysia.

A company spokesman said that China Steel, which will manage the mill, plans to invest about nine billion dollars of capital in the joint-venture project, making it the company's largest foreign investment.

China Steel will have a 40 percent stake in the joint venture, private Taiwanese investors will have 9 percent, the Malaysian government 30 percent and private Malaysian investors will have 21 percent. These include Lion Group, which runs the country's Amalgamated Steel Mills.

Taiwan's Council for Economic Planning and Development has approved the planned factory, which will have an annual capacity of five million tons of crude steel after operations begin in four years, pending a final go-ahead from Taiwan's parliament, economic officials said.

The Kuala Lumpur government, which approved the project in April, has promised to extend favorable treatment to China Steel, including a 10-year tax exemption and easy loan terms, the officials noted.

Faced with growing urban production costs and sentiment for environmental protection as well as prohibitive land prices on the island, China Steel has been actively expanding overseas operations, shifting away from the already saturated market here.

Two-thirds of the project's total investment will be raised through loans.

The project has received a license from Malaysian authorities but details, including the exact location, have not been decided, the China Steel spokesman said.

Most of the output will go to the Malaysian market, but some may be exported to other Southeast Asian countries, Taiwan and China. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Timah to Halve Work Force in Restructuring

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Indonesia's state tin mining company, PT Tambang Timah, plans to halve its 24,000 work force by 1995 as part of a massive restructuring program aimed at offsetting low world tin prices, press reports said Thursday.

PT Timah, one of the world's largest tin mining firms, had a loss estimated at four billion rupiah ($2.2 million) in 1990. To prevent further losses, the company aims to cut production costs to $4,500 a metric ton by 1995 from $6,000 a ton now.

The Indonesian daily Media quoted the president director of PT Timah, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, as saying that the company planned to cut its work force to around 12,000 people in five years, mostly through voluntary early retirements.

PT Timah will move its headquarters from Jakarta to Bangka island.

Seoul Posts $4.7 Billion Deficit

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korea suffered its first trade deficit in four years in 1990, but strong December exports kept the damage at less than $5 billion, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Thursday.

Preliminary figures put the yearly deficit on a customs-clearance basis at $4.73 billion, less than the $5 billion the ministry had forecast three months ago.

A huge oil bill due to the Gulf crisis hit the energy-dependent economy, said officials. South Korea imports all its oil. Imports of crude oil were $6.3 billion to Dec. 20, against $4.9 billion in 1989.

Overall exports grew by only 4.2 percent to $64.90 billion, while imports ballooned by 13.4 percent to reach $69.71 billion, a ministry official said.

The year was memorable for deficits that broke records, the last one coming in November when a $1.65 billion deficit was the worst since the ministry began to compile figures in the 1950s.

But strong December exports, which at $7.01 billion produced the first surplus since July by topping $6.37 billion in imports, helped the overall yearly figure.

"Exports in December were better in electronics and automobiles," a ministry official said.

The broader current account figures are still not available, but are expected to show a $2 billion deficit. Trade figures on a customs-clearance basis exaggerate the import side of the ledger.

Officials cited the strength of the won and "an easy-going attitude among the nation's work force" as additional reasons for the deficit, the national news agency Yonhap said.

Increased competition from emerging producers is also beginning to eat away at South Korea's traditional strength in some areas, officials said.

A recent survey by the Korea Foreign Trade Association showed that more South Korean exporters fear losing their edge in prices than in quality, and want a more favorable exchange rate.

Hwang Doo Yun, director general for trade cooperation at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said that exporters in the more sophisticated industries are beginning to look to research and innovation as the way out of the depressed export picture.

He said South Koreans would probably have to begin shedding lower-level industries, such as some textiles segments in which countries like China and Thailand are gaining the lead.

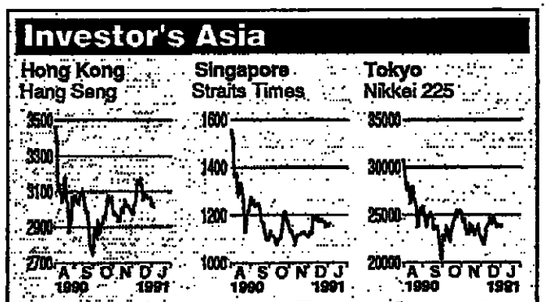
"Items that can be improved through technology will stay," Mr. Hwang said. "But some of the items on the low end will have to go and South Korea's exporters will have to seek new alternatives."

South Korea received more bad news in a report by the Economic Planning Board which said the first quarter of 1991 would also be sluggish because of dropping domestic demand and a slow growth in exports, Yonhap reported.

Last month, the ministry predicted that the trade deficit for 1991 would rise to a record $7 billion. However, the ministry forecast that exports would improve from their sluggish performance in 1990: They are expected to grow 7.8 percent in 1991.

Ministry officials said the recovery in exports would be spurred by an anticipated depreciation in the won during the year. They also forecast a 9.3 percent increase in imports for 1991.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3004.88	3031.34	-0.87
Singapore	Straits Times	1164.94	1153.48	+0.99
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1273.00	1285.80	-1.00
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	23848.71	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	497.99	501.23	-0.65
Bangkok	Book Club	519.56	526.43	-1.31
Seoul	Composite Stock	679.75	696.11	-2.35
Taipei	Weighted Price	4258.93	4530.16	-5.99
Manila	Composite	595.47	628.89	-5.31
Jakarta	Stock Index	408.53	417.78	-2.21
New Zealand	Barclays	1206.00	1202.57	+0.29
Bombay	National Index	498.34	506.77	-1.66

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Singapore's Oil Traders To Get More Tax Breaks

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Singapore is expanding its two-year program of tax breaks for approved oil traders in a bid to enhance its status as the world's third leading oil trading center, the authorities announced Thursday.

The Trade Development Board said it had added 10 more products to the list of those in the Approved Oil Trader scheme, which taxes traders at a concessionary 10 percent.

The board said it is also expanding qualifying incomes to include profits from paper transactions, "provided such activities are incidental to and support the trading and broking of physical barrels." Also eligible will be profits from making and receiving payments under "swaps, caps, collars, floors and swap options."

The board informed oil trading companies in Singapore of the changes in a letter dated Dec. 20.

The inclusion of new products, such as liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and aviation fuel, will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1990, while the broader list of qualifying incomes will date back to Jan. 1, 1989.

Dispute In Manila Over Plant

Reuters

MANILA — A leading Philippine senator set off a new dispute Thursday over foreign investment in the country, charging that a contract to build a coal-fired power plant won by Japan's Mitsubishi Corp. was awarded illegally.

The Senate majority floor leader, Teofisto Guingona, said at a news conference that the Mitsubishi bid for the contract failed to meet the initial bid specifications; he called on President Corazon C. Aquino to disqualify it.

Mitsubishi and Marubeni Construction Material of Japan won the contract, worth $320 million, to build the 300 megawatt Calaca 2 plant in Batangas province, in October 1990.

Mr. Guingona said that contrary to specifications, Mitsubishi would install a new and untried steam generator that may not be suitable for local coal. He said there also are environmental and safety objections to the project.

Mr. Guingona said that the first phase of the Calaca project, also built with Japanese money in the early 1980s, had failed to provide adequate environmental safeguards.

This is the latest in a series of controversies over foreign investment projects in the Philippines. In December, USI Far East Corp. of Taiwan abandoned a plan to build a $500 million petrochemicals plant after years of delay marked by controversy and official hearings.

Asian-Americans Attack U.S. Ads Based on 'Stereotypes'

By Patrick Lee
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Asian-American civil rights and community groups are up in arms against U.S. television commercials that portray Asians and Asian-Americans as either mincing stewardesses, sage mandarins, belligerent sumo wrestlers or rapacious Japanese businessmen.

Ads are offensive if they contain stereotypical images, "anything that makes Asians look like either the model minority, the 'capitalistic Asian businessmen' or the servile image that you've seen for the last 50 years," said Beulah Ku, executive director of the Association of Asian Pacific American Artists, a community group that monitors images of Asians in the mass media.

Ads that have drawn complaints include:

- Singapore Airlines commercials featuring soft-focus images of demure flight attendants and the theme "You're a Great Way to Fly." They are criticized as sexist and stereotyped by both the National Organization for Women and the Asian-Pacific Women's Network in Los Angeles, who object to the ads' subservient depiction of women.

Bob Candiotti, an airline spokesman, denied that the ads are sexist or racist and said they are meant to convey the idea of a high level of service.

- A recent commercial from Kentucky Fried Chicken Corp. showing a wise old Asian man instructing children in the use of the abacus. The ad was viewed as stereotyped and offensive by some Asian community leaders. A Kentucky Fried Chicken spokesman said no offense was meant and no complaints had been received.
- A watch commercial from Timex Group Ltd. using white men to portray Japanese sumo wrestlers. The Association of Asian Pacific American Artists decried the use of actors in "yellowface."

No offense was intended, and every effort was made to find Asian actors but to no avail, said Mary N. Weber, an executive in Timex's account with the ad agency Fallon McElligott in Minneapolis. Asked if the agency would use a white actor in blackface, she added: "I wouldn't expect so, but I'd have to see the concept."

- Japan-bashing Pontiac car ads, which were aired in the New York area in 1990 by a Northeast dealers group, warning of a future Christmas at "Hirohito Center" in New York if American consumers continued buying Japanese cars. Those ads, with the tagline "Enough Already," were seen as racist and designed to provoke World War II anti-Japan sentiments.

Donny Deutsch, creative director for the ad agency Deutsch Inc. in New York, denied any such intent and said the ads were received positively by viewers.

At best, inaccurate or insensitive advertisements can be offensive or insulting, Asian groups said. At worst, such ads may contribute to misunderstandings or economic resentment that can erupt into hate-motivated violence, they added.

Aside from anti-Japan ads, the biggest complaint is that Asians appear in far too few mainstream advertisements — much less than blacks or Hispanics and well below their representation in the general population.

"In itself, the Kentucky Fried Chicken ad is probably not demeaning, but given the lack of balance and the lack of real-life depictions of Asians, it becomes insulting," said Stewart Kwoh, executive director of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California, a civil rights group.

One of the few measures of ethnic representation in television commercials, by the Screen Actors Guild, is a breakdown of female roles in 1989. It showed that Asians had only 1.4 percent of the total female roles in commercials that year, compared to 85.3 percent white, 7.9 percent black and 5.3 percent Hispanic.

By comparison, Asians and Pacific Islanders made up about 2.8 percent of the national population in 1989, according to estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Things are not all bad for Asians in advertising. Asian groups applaud ads by such companies as Pacific Bell, Cathay Pacific Airways, Citibank NA and others that have made efforts to depict Asians accurately and sensitively in commercials aimed at a general audience.

Pacific Bell even has a written policy that it will reflect the cultural diversity of its customers and communities.

In one recent Pacific Bell ad for business telephone systems intended for a mainstream audience, an Asian actor has the lead role as an American businessman in an everyday setting.

China Says It's No. 3 Disk Maker

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China has become the world's third largest producer of floppy computer disks after the United States and Japan, the New China News Agency reported Thursday.

It said that China has the capacity to produce 300 million disks a year, although only 12 of the country's 27 disk makers are making computer software of international standard.

Five years ago, China had to import all of its floppy disks, the official news agency said, quoting Liu Wenbo, head of China's floppy disk standards committee. Mr. Liu said China had now become an exporter, but he provided no figures.

Under a plan for 1991-95, China is to give investment and preferential treatment to help the largest government-owned computer makers and computer-related companies expand capacity.

Beijing Says Firm Plans Dollar Debt Issue

Reuters

HONG KONG — China's State Administration of Exchange Control has approved the country's first "modern-day" issue of foreign currency commercial paper, to be denominated in both U.S. and Hong Kong dollars, China News Service said on Thursday.

The Shenzhen Branch of the China National Nonferrous Metal Import & Export Corp. will issue $8 million of nine-month commercial paper on Jan. 18 in Shenzhen, the Beijing-funded news agency said. It said $3 million would be offered to local companies and the other $5 million to the public.

The paper will carry a face value of either $500 or 1,000 Hong Kong dollars ($128), the news agency said. It did not say how much of the issue would be denominated in each currency.

The first issue will carry interest at a rate above the current nine-month deposit available in Shenzhen, a Special Economic Zone located just north of Hong Kong. The rate is currently 6 percent.

The news agency quoted a spokesman from the Nonferrous Metal Corp. as saying the capital raised would be used to expand business. He said the concern had accumulated revenue totaling 15 billion yuan ($2.9 billion) since it opened six years ago.

Vietnam Amends Law to Aid Private-Sector Businesses

Reuters

HANOI — Vietnam's Communist government published Thursday a new law on private business that it hopes will boost private enterprise while avoiding frand and other economic crime.

The law, which takes effect April 15, gives private citizens the right to set up business. But it bars state functionaries and military officers from doing so, in an apparent attempt to avoid corruption and abuse of state power in the private sector.

Small-scale private businesses have grown since Vietnam adopted market-oriented economic reforms in 1987, but private businessmen say they have more trouble getting bank loans and business licenses than state-owned companies.

The law declares: "The state recognizes the long-term existence and development of private business and its equal right before the law among other businesses and the legality of benefiting from such business."

Under the legislation, the state protects the rights of business people to own the means of production and inherit capital and property.

The law says permission is required from the Council of Ministers to do business in mining, large-scale production and distribution of electricity and water, radio broadcasting, telecommunications, sea and air transport, import and export and international tourism.

Vietnam's move away from central economic planning has produced a big increase in availability of consumer goods and resulted in record rice exports in 1989.

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SPORTS

College Football's Champ? Confusion Mounts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Nobody threw a pass, ran back a punt or scored a touchdown as the most contentious of college football seasons came to a muddled conclusion.

In the absence of a playoff tournament to choose a national champion on the field, Colorado, Georgia Tech and Miami were awarded Wednesday what amounts to perpetual debating rights to the unofficial 1990 title.

It is the first time three teams have been named to the top spots in three major rating systems, capping a season of unusual turmoil with more than half a dozen teams ranked No. 1 at one time or another.

Colorado, No. 1 in both news-agency polls before scoring a 10-9 victory over Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl on Tuesday night, was predictably confirmed as the top-ranked team by The Associated Press panel of 60 writers and broadcasters. It finished with a record of 11 victories, one loss and one tie.

Georgia Tech (11-0-1), No. 2 in the two polls before its 24-point victory over Nebraska in the Citrus Bowl, was elevated to the No. 1 position by a one-point margin by the United Press International board of 59 Division I-A coaches. It was the only major-college team that did not lose a game this season.

Miami (10-2), which had been ranked No. 4 by The New York Times' computer, was catapulted to No. 1 on the strength of its 46-3 rout of previously top-ranked Texas in the Cotton Bowl, which dropped the Longhorns all the way to No. 9.

It is the first time since the end of the 1978 season, when Alabama was the AP champion and Southern California won the UPI version, that the two news agencies have diverged in their final polls.

And while it is the fifth time since The Times began its computer ratings in 1979 that its final No. 1 team has differed from the news-agency selections, it is the first time that three different teams can lay arguable claim to a championship that does not exist.

Colorado's coach, Bill McCartney, who early in the day called it "a tremendous moment" after learning the results of the AP poll, later said, "I don't think it's right, but there's nothing I can do about it. In our minds, we won the championship."

The president of Georgia Tech, John P. Crecine, called the Yellow Jackets the "true" national champions and canceled classes for Friday, the day students were due to return from Christmas break.

In the wake of its Orange Bowl victory, there was no surprise in Colorado's selection as The Associated Press' No. 1 team.

Since the two news agencies began conducting their final polls after the bowl games — AP for the 1969 season and UPI for 1974 — no team that had gone into a bowl game ranked No. 1 in either poll had failed to hold on to that ranking after a bowl victory.

That is also true of the New York Times' computer rankings.

Even so, the narrowness of the Colorado victory over Notre Dame and the scope of the Georgia Tech victory over Nebraska apparently persuaded some of the UPI coaches that this was the year to break with tradition and promote the No. 2 team to No. 1 even though the No. 1 team had won its bowl game.

It may not have offered the spectacle of, say, Colorado's one-point victory over Notre Dame, but the UPI vote was not without drama. There was a tie after 56 of the 59 coaches had been polled, and the outcome was not known until the final voter had been tracked down.

In a tabulation system that awards 15 points for a first-place vote, 14 for a second and so on, Georgia Tech edged Colorado by a single vote, 847-846, the closest margin since the poll began in 1950.

If their comparative margins of victories determined the final rankings of Georgia Tech and Colorado in the UPI poll, Miami's 43-point rout of Texas represented a bit of redundancy in the Hurricanes' leap from fourth place to first in The Times' computer ratings.

Indeed, follow-up computer runs using different scores of the Miami-Texas game showed that a 20-point margin would have been enough to propel Miami to the top, while anything less would have made Georgia Tech No. 1.

But an examination of the record suggests that the polls tell more about the fallibility of the voters than about the supremacy of the teams they vote for.

Since the postseason polling system began for the 1969 season, for example, 21 teams ranked No. 1 by The Associated Press have won nine bowl games while losing 12, a .429 percentage. (Oklahoma, the No. 1 AP team for 1974, was ineligible for a bowl game that season.)

The limitations of both the human and the computer systems in making realistic assessments of various teams' comparative strengths were also amply demonstrated during the regular season.

A succession of teams was proclaimed the best one week only to suffer humiliating defeats at the hands of supposedly lesser opponents the next.

The need for a playoff system was espoused by many Wednesday.

Georgia Tech's coach, Bobby Ross, said he had always favored a tournament incorporated into the bowl structure.

"I think it would be good," said Ross. "I've been a supporter of that from day one. I think it should be done through the structure of the bowl game because they've been good to us. A lot of coaches are against a playoff system. I'm for it, but I'm in the minority."

Miami's coach, Dennis Erickson, said that "there shouldn't be any doubt, any debate. The best team won't always win a playoff, but whoever wins a playoff will clearly be the champion." *(NYT, WP)*

Zorich Returns Home, Finds Mother Dead

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Notre Dame nose tackle Chris Zorich returned home to find the body of his mother, who apparently had died after watching from the Orange Bowl on television. Police said Zora Zorich, a diabetic, died of natural causes. She was 59.

Zorich talked to his mother by telephone on Tuesday from Miami, told he loved her and said he would see her Wednesday. When he arrived at their apartment, Zorich received no answer at the door and saw a body lying on the floor. He broke through the door and found his mother.

Poll Winners

Annual winners of the AP and UPI college football polls' top ranking (what followed UPI's No. 1 team follows in chronological order. The UPI rankings began in 1950.)

1990 — Colorado (Georgia Tech); 1989 — Miami, Florida; 1988 — Notre Dame; 1987 — Miami, Florida; 1986 — Penn State; 1985 — Oklahoma; 1984 — Brigham Young; 1983 — Miami, Florida; 1982 — Penn State; 1981 — Clemson; 1980 — Georgia; 1979 — Alabama; 1978 — Alabama (Southern California); 1977 — Notre Dame; 1976 — Pittsburgh; 1975 — Oklahoma; 1974 — Oklahoma (Southern California); 1973 — Alabama; 1972 — Southern California; 1971 — Nebraska; 1970 — Nebraska (Texas); 1969 — Texas; 1968 — Ohio State; 1967 — Southern California; 1966 — Notre Dame; 1965 — Alabama (Michigan State); 1964 — Alabama; 1963 — Texas; 1962 — Southern California; 1961 — Alabama; 1960 — Minnesota; 1959 — Syracuse; 1958 — Louisiana State; 1957 — Auburn (Ohio State); 1956 — Oklahoma; 1955 — Oklahoma; 1954 — Ohio State (UCLA); 1953 — Maryland; 1952 — Michigan State; 1951 — Tennessee; 1950 — Oklahoma; 1949 — Notre Dame; 1948 — Michigan; 1947 — Notre Dame; 1946 — Army; 1945 — Army; 1944 — Army; 1943 — Notre Dame; 1942 — Ohio State; 1941 — Minnesota; 1940 — Minnesota; 1939 — Texas A&M; 1938 — Texas Christian; 1937 — Pittsburgh; 1936 — Minnesota.

Here's One Vote for the Thugs, Rather Than Those 2 Mugs

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — My vote for No. 1 wouldn't go to Colorado; the unspeakably lucky Buffaloes are 8-3-1 if they don't get a fifth down from one referee and an iffy clipping call from another. Neither would it go to Georgia Tech. For what? For beating those grossly overrated Nebraskans, 45-21, one game after Oklahoma whomped them by 45-10?

Vantage Point

My vote would go to Miami, whose thugs got nabbed for 202 yards in penalties — right, 202 yards in penalties — and still bashed the No. 3 team, which was playing in its home state, by 43 points!

When you have a national tournament, nobody can argue the results. The winner isn't necessarily the best team — as Villanova proved in basketball — but it is a legitimate champion. In the absence of a tournament, though, you should vote for who you think is the best team. Not the team with the best record.

Don't quote precedent. Precedent is a cop-out; it's a way to maintain a flawed system. Don't tell me Georgia Tech deserves my vote because it's the only unbeaten team, and polls were ever thus. Granted, Georgia Tech had a great season. But tell me honestly how many times in 10 games Georgia Tech could beat Miami. Three, maximum.

Pardon my stridence. I'm a shade wired after watching 13 consecutive hours of Bowl-O-Rama, beginning at 11:30 in the morning with Michigan and Ole Miss for the right to be No. 14 or so, and ending at 12:30 the next morning. I'm one of the guys Al Michaels was speaking to when, after the Orange Bowl shut down and we turned to the Sugar, he said, "For everybody who's watched all the games so far, Hank Williams just called, and wants to know if you're ready for some fooootttball. And if you've watched them all, you should be committed."

Let's go to the highlight tape:

Chris Fowler, on ESPN, saying, "The Hall Of Fame Bowl is one that has been overlooked all year." No kidding. Who in his right mind would be looking at it?

The sideline reporter at the Gator Bowl was somebody named Dr. Jerry Punch. The first thing Dr. Punch did was give a weather report. I assume he's part of that new breed of sportscaster-meterologist. Next year I hope they go after Dr. Timothy Leary to explain how teams really get up for bowl games.

BOTH the Gator and Hall of Fame disappeared forever from my screen once the Cotton and Citrus began. David McWilliams, the Texas coach, was positively scary. He was as ghastly pale as Jeremy Irons playing the bloodless Claus Von Bulow in "Reversal Of Fortune." McWilliams's pet phrase for the Longhorns this season was "Whatever It Takes." In his case, I'd say about three transfusions.

In his customary position as network shill — this time around for ABC — Brent Musberger personally awarded the national title to Georgia Tech, which, conveniently, was playing on his network. Over on CBS, Tim Brant was watching Miami crush Texas like an over ripe grape, and pushed the rating from G to PG-13 by enthusiastically calling one fierce hit "a butt-buster."

Routs were the rule. The biggest shock was in the devalued Fiesta Bowl, where Louisville obliterated Alabama, providing a return to grace for pipe-smoking Howard Schnellenberger, who disappeared from the radar screen six years ago after casting his lot with the late, unlamented U.S. Football League. By the end of the first quarter, with Louisville already up by an alarming 25-0, Gene Stallings looked paler than David McWilliams.

THAT got us to the big one, Colorado-Notre Dame, which will be remembered for its act of great heroism: kicking the ball to Raghib Ismail for the Rocket's last-gasp punt return. Smart coaching, Colorado. I don't care if it was a clip, they shouldn't have called it. As far as I'm concerned, Notre Dame won that game.

That's the problem, isn't it? Colorado's championship is twice tainted now. This is the year that yells and screams for a national tournament. Miami has those two losses, including the inexplicable (in retrospect) blunder at Brigham Young. Florida State and Washington have two. Notre Dame has three. Colorado should. Yes, Georgia Tech has a valid claim to No. 1, I can't deny it. It won the two games it absolutely had to win: Virginia and Nebraska. Tech won in great style. But are you truly satisfied that Tech is No. 1, or is it a reluctant vote?

There has to be a national tournament. Given all the controversy swirling around Arizona and the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday, the perfect time for the championship game is the Saturday closest to Dr. King's birthday, Jan. 15, the perfect place is Sun Devil Stadium, and the perfect name is The King Bowl. The day of the game will become, in effect, a national holiday, like Super Bowl Sunday. Let's see Arizonans vote no to that.

SIDELINES

Hull Gets Record NHL All-Star Vote

MONTREAL (AP) — The St. Louis Blues' right wing, Brett Hull, has received the highest vote total since fan balloting for the National Hockey League's All-Star Game began six seasons ago.

In balloting for this year's game, to be played Jan. 19 in Chicago, Hull got 432,879 votes for a starting spot on the Campbell Conference team, the league said Thursday.

Joining Hull up front will be center Wayne Gretzky (218,797) and his Los Angeles Kings teammate, left wing Luc Robitaille (168,968). The starting defensemen will be Chris Chelios of the Chicago Blackhawks (218,054) and Al MacInnis of the Calgary Flames (194,109). Calgary's Mike Vernon (135,381) will be the starting goaltender.

Yugoslavs Win Hopman Cup Title

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Yugoslavia swept both singles matches Thursday against the United States Thursday to win the Hopman Cup team tennis championship.

Monica Seles started it out with a 6-1, 6-1 romp over Zina Garrison, and Goran Prpic came back from a first set loss to beat David Wheaton, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, making it 2-0 with only the mixed doubles remaining.

The U.S. team was top seeded, the Yugoslavs were seeded fifth.

Sons: Allen Died of Heart Problem

RANCHO PALOS VERDES, California (AP) — George Allen, who last season coached Long Beach State's football team at the age of 72, died of a heart problem, his sons have said.

"His death was totally unrelated to any bout with pneumonia or any previous illness," Bruce Allen said in a brief press release Wednesday. "A specialist told us that the cause of death was a very rare coronary spasm."

Allen died suddenly at his home Monday. He had said four days before that he hadn't felt well since having been doused by ice water as his Long Beach State players celebrated a victory in the season-finale on Nov. 17.

Reynolds Sues Track Federations

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — World 400-meter record holder Butch Reynolds has filed suit in U.S. District Court against The Athletics Congress, the U.S. governing body, and the International Amateur Athletic Federation in an attempt to overturn his two-year ban from international competition for alleged drug use.

The federation said Reynolds tested positive for nandrolone, a anabolic steroid, at a meet Aug. 12 in Monaco. Reynolds's suit says the laboratory erroneously said the urine sample used in the test was taken Aug. 14, when Reynolds neither competed nor gave a sample, and that he was tested at an Aug. 19 meet in Cologne and no banned substance was found.

For the Record

Spain will boost police reinforcements for Barcelona's 1992 Olympics by 50 percent, an increase of 15,000, because of the threat of terrorist attacks, Interior Minister Jose Luis Corcuera said Thursday. *(Reuters)*

Andre Agassi said he is planning to play at Wimbledon next summer; his remark was made on a television show in response to a question about his refusal to adhere to the tournament's strict dress code. *(AP)*

Thomas Hearns, who has held championships in five weight classes, will fight WBA light heavyweight champion Virgil Hill in May at a site to be determined. *(AP)*

Charles Williams's defense of his IBF light-heavyweight title against Zairean-born Italian challenger Mwehu Beya will be fought in Saint Vincent, Italy, on Jan. 12. *(AP)*

Mike Witt, a free-agent pitcher with a 5-9 record last season, has agreed with the New York Yankees on a three-year contract worth nearly $8 million, plus an option on 1994 at $3 million for which the team must pay a $500,000 buyout if it is not exercised. *(AP)*

Doug Jones, a relief pitcher, became the highest-paid player in the history of the Cleveland Indians when he signed a one-year contract worth a reported $2 million. *(UPI)*

Carlos Duran, 54, a former European boxing champion and the father of reigning WBC cruiserweight champion Massimiliano Duran, was killed Wednesday on the Genoa-Livorno highway in Italy when his car hit the rear of a truck. *(AP)*

BOOKS

A HOUSE IN THE SHADOWS

By Maria Messina. Translated by John Shepley. 133 pages. $9.95 paperback; $15.95 hard cover. Marlboro Press, Box 157, Marlboro, Vt. 05344.

ONE, NO ONE, AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

By Luigi Pirandello. Translated and introduced by William Weaver. 160 pages. $17.95. Eridanos Press, Box 211, Hygiene, Colo. 80533.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

LIKE the American South, the Italian South has produced a disproportionately large number of fine novelists, especially Sicily, which has been a literary locale at least since the time of the "Aeneid." Several of these novelists followed in the footsteps of Giovanni Verga, the 19th century Sicilian master.

The Verga tradition — exposing family conflicts and class differences in a tight, semifeudal society — continues in "A House in the Shadows" by Maria Messina, for the first time in English in a lucid translation by John Shepley.

"A House in the Shadows" is a discovery. What makes the author, who died in 1944, and the novel, which was first published in Italy in 1921, worth reading today is its feminist perspective. As Annie Messina, a niece of the author, writes about the novel's autobiographical background in an afterword:

"In Sicily in those days the 'male child' had ways to escape, if he wanted to, from the narrowness of provincial life." But for a girl there was no other hope but an arranged marriage, or if she was lucky one that might blossom amid family reunions and parties, strictly overseen.

In that joyless house, whose poverty had to be decorously concealed, even this was lacking, and Maria would have withered like a spring without sun had not her brother, who was older than she and had divined her talent, encouraged and helped her to write."

"A House in the Shadows" is a tale of two sisters from an unnamed small village in Sicily. They come from a family of modest circumstances. The older sister marries above her class to a man who is a manager and rent collector for a landed baron. The bride asks her husband to allow her younger sister to live with them in his house. This enables him to be lord and master over two women.

As the younger sister grows up and the wife becomes more occupied with household chores and the children, the younger sister is forced — or rather, accedes because resistance is difficult — to become the husband's concubine. The triangular arrangement becomes routine and accepted, though with bitter silence.

Admirers of Pirandello's plays will be grateful for the new translation by William Weaver of the author's 1926 novel, "One, No One, and One Hundred Thousand," for it illuminates the background of Pirandello's theatrical works. The reader observes the author playing with time, people and places. It reflects his cross-eyed way of looking at life and society.

The central character in the novel, a small-town squire, looks in the mirror one day, touches a nostril and feels some pain. His wife tells him his nose tilts to the right, something he had not realized before. Catching sight of his reflection in the mirror again, he concludes that he possesses different personalities.

So begins a search to discover his various selves. After a series of bizarre incidents, he is deserted by his wife and is declared insane. The court gives his money to a poorhouse; he becomes its first guest. In the poorhouse, he becomes the "no one" of the book's title.

By being no one, the squire becomes everyone. He can be reborn again and again. "I am I and you are you," the squire, speaking as the first-person narrator of the novel, declares.

Trying to explain a Pirandello plot is like trying to catch a tiger by the tail or walking with Vulcan on the lava of Mt. Etna: dangerous. Put it this way: "One, No One, and One Hundred Thousand" is Pirandellian.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THOSE familiar with the Morse code would probably call it the G System. Its inventor perhaps is not, for he calls it Long-Long-Short: The idea is to show a short suit on the third round when headed for slam. In the diagramed auction, for example, North used a two no-trump response as a strong raise to agree spades. South would have shown a singleton at his third turn if he had had one, so his bid of three no-trump promised 5-4-2-2. He next showed three key cards, with a five-club response to Key Card Blackwood, and the trump queen, with a jump to six spades, enabling North to bid the slam. The practitioners of Long-Long-Short are Frank Silver, Jay Korobow, Alex Allen and Beverly Bluth. In a recent Swiss Teams, Korobow held the South cards shown in the diagram. In seven spades he was faced with a trump lead, the only one to give him any trouble. It was now awkward to maneuver three heart ruffs in the dummy and return to the closed hand to draw the missing trumps. South won the opening lead, cashed the heart ace and ruffed a heart. The appearance of the ten and jack from West strongly suggested shortage, and Korobow reviewed his options. He then made the key play of cashing three diamond winners, ready to overruff, and fall back on a club finesse, if East began with a doubleton. This would have failed in the unlikely event that West began with diamond shortage, but as it was the club queen was discarded, and a cross-ruff brought home a grand slam that was not reached in the replay.

NORTH
♠AKJ5
♡4
◇KQ84
♣J532

WEST
♠732
♡210
◇J95
♣K10974

EAST
♠4
♡KQ7652
◇10932
♣86

SOUTH (D)
♠Q10886
♡A983
◇AT
♣AQ

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

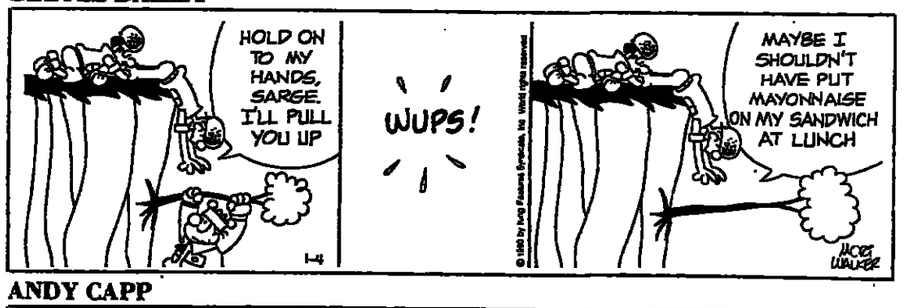
South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4◇	Pass
4♡	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
5♠	Pass	5◇	Pass
6♠	Pass	7♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade three.

PEANUTS



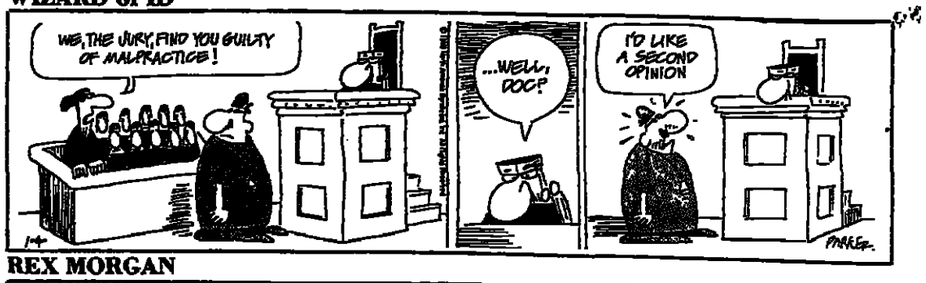
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



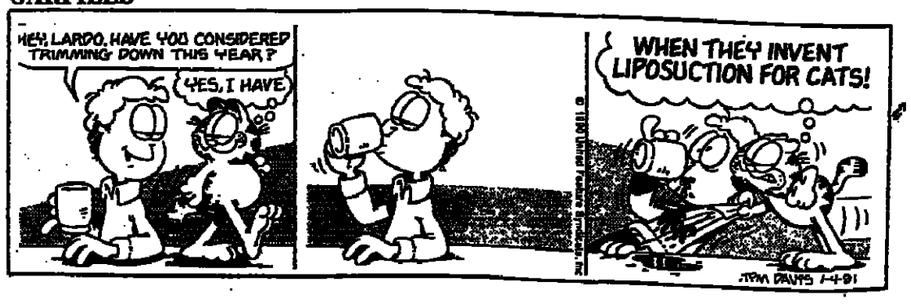
WIZARD of ID



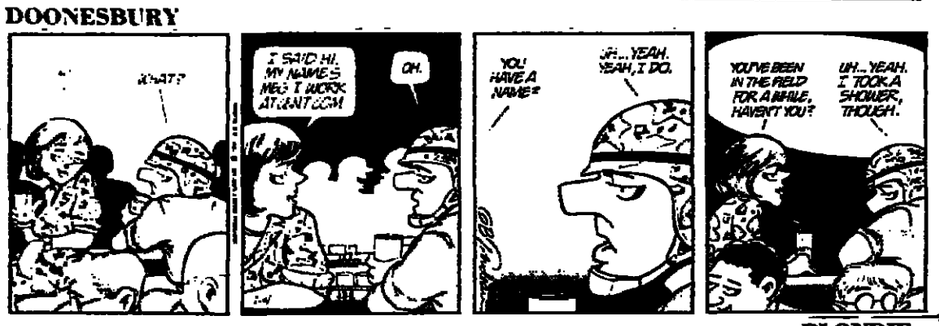
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR WILSON WAS GONNA SHOW ME HOW TO DO A PUSH-UP AND HE FELL ASLEEP."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOBAT

RUPUS

LONPEL

UNGOAT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE WAS "" ""

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EJECT STOKE BLEACH HANGAR
Answer: He misses his wife's cooking - - - EVERY CHANGE HE GETS

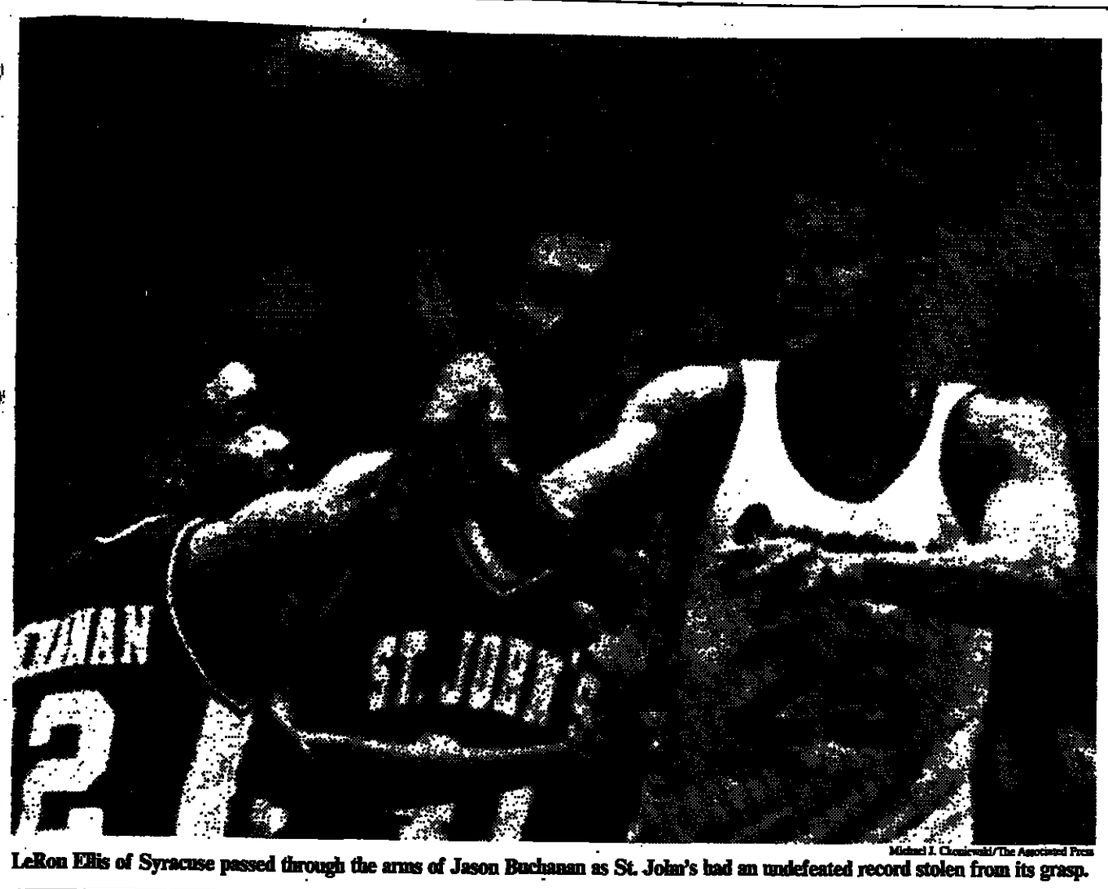
BLONDIE



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS



Michael J. Ciaccio/The Associated Press

LeRon Ellis of Syracuse passed through the arms of Jason Buchanan as St. John's had an undefeated record stolen from its grasp.

Syracuse Topples St. John's in Overtime In a Big East Battle of Unbeaten Teams

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

There was more on the line than unbeaten records when Syracuse and St. John's met in their Big East Conference opener. There was neighborhood pride.

And if the Big East ever needed a video to promote its entertaining basketball conference further, it might insert a tape of Wednesday night's game in Syracuse, New York, into the recorder.

There were dunks, rousing comebacks and special plays by special players. The teams even treated the 28,132 spectators at the Carrier Dome to an extra five minutes of playing time because the score was tied at 80 after 40 minutes.

But after Billy Owens fed Dave Johnson for two layups in the final 1:31, third-ranked Syracuse emerged with a 92-86 overtime victory and, at 13-0, remained one of the three undefeated teams in the nation with top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas (7-0) and Ohio State (10-0). No. 9 St. John's fell to 9-1.

The teams' rosters are spotted with players from the New York and Syracuse areas, many of whom played against each other on playgrounds or in high school.

"I know practically their whole team," said Syracuse center Conrad McRae, who is from Brooklyn. "When you go home, you talk about who beat who."

Despite the loss, St. John's guard Jason Buchanan will be able to do some bragging when he returns home to Syracuse. He scored 28 points and made six steals for the Redmen, who also got 32 points from Malik Sealy.

The overtime belonged to the Orangemen, especially Owens and Johnson. Owens missed nine of his first 10 shots in the game, but sank one to open the overtime period and give Syracuse an 82-80 edge.

Then Johnson slipped behind Sealy on two consecutive trips down the court for resounding alley-oop dunks off passes from Owens. An 84-83 game became 88-83 with 58 seconds left.

"It was a lack of concentration," Sealy said. "It was all my fault. I can't blame anyone but myself. That little lapse hurt us."

But the Redmen would have lost in regulation if not for a sensational defensive play by Sealy. With the score 80-all, the Orangemen had the ball with 26 seconds left and let the clock wind down before Michael Edwards passed to Johnson beneath the basket.

As Johnson went up for a layup with three seconds left, Sealy blocked the shot with both hands and the ball skipped out of bounds. With a second left, Johnson missed a long, off balance jumper.

Owens led Syracuse with 28 points and Johnson had 22. Freshman Adrian Autry added 18.

"For me it was a big deal" playing against the New Yorkers, said Autry, who is from the Bronx and was heavily recruited by St. John's.

The victory made Jim Boeheim the winningest coach in Syracuse history, his 356th victory in 15 years moving him one ahead of Lew Andreas.

Syracuse has beaten the Redmen eight consecutive times in the Carrier Dome dating back to 1983.

(UPI, NYT)

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

No. 1 UNLV 89, James Madison 65: Larry Johnson scored 21 points and Stacey Augmon 20 in Las Vegas as the Runnin' Rebels won their seventh straight.

UNLV led by 42-26 at halftime and started the second half with a 10-0 run. Steve Hood led James Madison with 32 points.

James Madison spent most of the first half in a delay, running the 45-second shot clock down to 5 or 10 seconds on most possessions. Still, UNLV built a 12-1 run.

No. 2 Arkansas 86, Rice 62: In Houston, Todd Day led four Arkansas players in double figures with 21 points.

Arkansas, which won its 12th straight at Rice, moves to the Southeastern Conference next season.

No. 5 Indiana 109, Illinois 74: Pat Graham's three-point play capped a 23-6 run in Bloomington, Indiana, as the Hoosiers snapped a five-game losing streak against Illinois dating to the 1989 season. Calbert Cheaney scored 30 points, including 13 of Indiana's first 17.

No. 8 Duke 109, Boston University 55: Christian Laettner scored 26 points in Durham, North Carolina, with six teammates in double figures. The Blue Devils took a 10-0 lead and began the second half with a 13-0 run.

No. 10 UCLA 98, Southern California 81: Led by Tracy Murray's 29 points and Don MacLean's 25, UCLA beat its crosstown rival in a Pac-10 opener in Los Angeles. The Bruins (11-1) have their best start since 1982-83, when they were 13-1.

No. 11 Pittsburgh 87, Villanova 76: In Pittsburgh, reserve Chris McNeal scored 17 points in his first Big East game as Pittsburgh blew a 17-point second-half lead, then won with free throws as Villanova tied a league record with 38 fouls.

A 24-4 run by Villanova, keyed by four of Greg Woodard's three-pointers, gave the Wildcats a 55-52 lead. Pitt, which had two seven-minute stretches in which it didn't get a field goal, rallied with eight successive points.

No. 12 Connecticut 96, Boston College 70: In Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Scott Burrell and John Gwynn each scored 21 points for Connecticut, which has not lost to a New England team in 22 games.

No. 14 LSU 87, Vanderbilt 70: Shaquille O'Neal had 34 points and 11 rebounds in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, while Mike Hansen scored 24 points, 12 on three-point shots.

No. 15 Georgetown 78, Jackson State 54: In Landover, Maryland, Dikembe Mutombo got 34 points, 24 in the first half when the Hoyas made 59 percent of their shots.

No. 16 Kentucky 81, Georgia 80: Jamal Mashburn made a layup and two free throws and Reggie Hanson two foul shots as Kentucky staged a six-point rally in the final minutes to win in Athens, Georgia.

Litterial Green scored 38 points for Georgia, whose 10-game SEC home-court winning streak was ended.

No. 18 Virginia 94, Marquette 88: Kenny Turner scored 18 of his 26 points in the second half, four on free throws in the final 24 seconds, to rally his team in Milwaukee.

No. 19 Nebraska 70, Wisconsin-Green Bay 63: Tony Farmer's layup with 40 seconds left and Jose Ramos's six free throws won the game in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

No. 20 South Carolina 103, Mercer 67: Jo Jo English scored 28 points, making five of the Gamecocks' nine three-pointers, in Columbia, South Carolina.

No. 24 Georgia Tech 84, Howard 77: In Atlanta, Kenny Anderson scored 26 of his 42 points in the first half, becoming the third Tech sophomore to reach 1,000 career points. He has 1,041; Mark Price and Dennis Scott were the others.

Chiefs' DeBerg: Sticky Bad Rap

By Leonard Koppett
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Steve DeBerg's sudden rise to prominence, as the starting quarterback of the Kansas City Chiefs at the age of 36, has been marked by a phenomenal record in avoiding interceptions.

Only four of his 444 passes this season have been picked off. Yet he has been criticized most of his career in the National Football League for throwing too many interceptions at too many critical moments.

It's a reputation he acquired with the San Francisco 49ers, while Joe Montana was being groomed to replace him. It was not justified by the facts but, if he is unsuccessful Saturday in the American Conference wild-card game against the Miami Dolphins, that label is likely to be put on him again.

In 1979, when DeBerg, 25, was a second-year pro with little experience, he was the quarterback when Bill Walsh arrived as the 49ers' coach and began installing his system.

It was a weak team, which had won only two of 16 games the season before, and it went 2-14 again. DeBerg, with the rookie Montana allowed only to hold for place kicks and to play the first half of the 15th game, threw 21 interceptions. The idea that he tended to self-destruct took hold.

Since he threw 578 times, however, the interceptions represented only 3.6 percent of his passes, and a different picture emerges.

For example, he broke the club record for passes by 151. When John Brodie set the mark of 427 in 1966, Brodie was intercepted 22 times.

What's more, 19 of the 21 interceptions in 1979 occurred when the 49ers were losing; five were desperation throws in the final minute of a losing game; one was in the first quarter of a scoreless game, and the only one DeBerg threw with his team ahead took place in the second quarter of one of the two victories. Whatever produced 14 defeats, it doesn't appear to have been DeBerg's interceptions.

On a broader scale, frequency of interception is a statistic not widely understood.

If 500 passes are thrown, some will be intercepted. Among the 18 best passers listed in this year's NFL record book, only Montana and Roger Staubach have career interception rates below 4 percent.

Results almost identical with DeBerg's 3.6 percent can be found after examining the success some other recent stars had when they threw 500 or more passes early in their careers.

John Elway, at 25, in his third year, had 3.8; Dan Marino, at 25 in his fourth, had 3.7; Dan Fouts, at 28 in his seventh, had 4.5; Phil Simms, at 27 in his fifth, had 3.4. Montana, of course, is unique, with a career average of 2.7, which is why Walsh decided to make him the starter midway through the 1980 season, then traded DeBerg to Denver.

But the training DeBerg got in San Francisco, and his ability to build on it over the years, led to a productive career in the shadows and only now in the limelight.

Drafted by Dallas and cut in the 1977 preseason, he went to San Francisco, then Denver and Tampa Bay. Traded to Kansas City in 1988, DeBerg was Bill Kenney's backup before emerging as the regular by midseason. Since last year, the Chiefs are 16-10 in games he has started with Marty Schottenheimer as coach.

In his last 21 games, 14 of them victories, DeBerg has thrown 572 passes with only eight interceptions (1.4 percent) and 30 touchdowns.

Now, for only the second time in his 13-year career, he gets a chance to start a playoff game.

In 1983, with Denver, he started a 31-7 loss at Seattle in the wild-card game. He didn't do badly, completing 14 of 19 for 131 yards and a touchdown, with one interception, after missing the preceding six games with a shoulder injury.

This time, he has to work with a broken finger on his left hand. But he has gained some respect.



DeBerg: 444 passes, only four interceptions.

Chinese Divers Leading World Championships

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — An Olympic champion and a diver not yet in her teens helped China get off to a formidable start Thursday at the World Swimming Championships.

Xu Yanmei, the 1988 gold medalist in Seoul, and Fu Mingxia, 12, finished 1-2 in preliminaries to lead the way into the finals of women's platform diving.

Xu turned in the dives of the day on her last two rounds to push past her teammate and American Wendy Williams for the top spot.

After eight dives that pared the field to 12 for Friday's final, Xu had 435.03 points to 406.80 for Fu, the platform champion at last summer's Goodwill Games.

Williams, a bronze medalist in Seoul, was third with 402.15 points, with Kim Chun Ok of North Korea fourth.

The championships opened on a mild, sunny day at Perth's Superdrome complex with preliminaries in synchronized swimming as well.

Canada's Sylvie Frechette got the day's only perfect 10 on her way to a total of 98.360 points in solo preliminaries. Kristen Babb of the United States, who had five 9.9s, totaled 98.160 and said she was surprised by Frechette's perfect score from an Australian judge.

"I don't think anyone is a 10, not me, not Sylvie, not anyone," Babb said. "But we are in a subjective sport. I think Sylvie had a great performance, but I don't think it was a 10."

Japan's Mikako Kotani was third with 97.720.

Away from the pool, swimming's administrators announced rule changes that cracked down on false starts but gave backstrokers a break.

FINA, the international swimming federation, said that, beginning March 3, swimmers would be eliminated after one false start, down from the two-start rule that has been in effect for years.

It also said backstrokers could stay underwater for 15 meters after starts and turns, rather than the 10-meter limit in effect since the Seoul Olympics. And it eliminated the requirement that backstrokers touch the wall with their hand on turns.

U.S. swimming officials estimated that, together, the changes would cut as much as a second off top times in the 100-meter backstroke.

China won both Olympic gold medals in women's diving in Seoul and has five women's swimmers ranked at the top of their events worldwide. They and the newly united German team are expected to give the United States its toughest battle for women's team honors.

Fu led after the first four dives with a string of 8s, the best ranking of the morning session.

In the seventh round, Xu won the first 9s of the day from the judges with a reverse 2½ somersault from the tuck position that ended with her entering the water like a stiletto. Fu then picked up a string of 8.5s with a back 2½ somersault from a pike position that was worth a higher total than Xu's.

Williams tried the same dive as Xu but couldn't compare and slipped to fourth. The Chinese duo then sealed their places, with Xu getting three more 9s and the day's highest dive total, 75.69 points, with the same dive Fu used in the previous round.



David Osborn/Agence France-Presse

Fu Mingxia, 12, soared to second place Thursday in the diving preliminaries at the world championships in Perth, Australia.

■ 25-Meter Pool Records

FINA has decided to accept short-course world swimming records for times set in 25-meter pools, Reuters reported the federation's president, Mustapha Larfaoui, as saying Thursday in Perth.

Previously, official world records were recognized only in 50-meter pools, while short-course times were listed as "world bests."

Europe already recognizes long-course and short-course times as official European records. The change takes immediate effect.

■ Iraq Won't Be Ousted

The world swimming federation refused Thursday to oust the Iraqi Swimming Federation because of the invasion of Kuwait, The Associated Press reported from Perth.

Larfaoui said Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had requested a temporary suspension of Iraq. He said FINA turned down the request because Iraq had not violated any of the organization's rules.

Neither Iraq nor Saudi Arabia have competitors here. There is one Kuwaiti swimmer, Sultan Otaibi.

Baseball Star Appling Dies at 83

The Associated Press

CUMMING, Georgia — Baseball Hall of Famer Luke Appling, remembered for a .310 lifetime average and a home run at age 75, died Thursday of an aneurysm at age 83.

Appling was admitted to Lakeside Community Hospital, in Atlanta's northern suburbs, Wednesday night and died in surgery early this morning, according to the hospital.

Lucius Benjamin Appling Jr., known as "Old Aches and Pains," played shortstop for 21 seasons with the Chicago White Sox. In 1936, he led the American League with a .388 batting average — the highest average ever for a shortstop — and drove in 128 runs.

He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1964, and managed the Kansas City Athletics for 40 games in 1967.

In his later years, Appling became a beloved fixture at old-timers games. At 75, the great singles hitter thrilled the crowd at a 1982 old-timers game in Washington, hitting a home run off Warren Spahn.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	24	5	.828	—
Philadelphia	19	11	.633	5½
New York	12	16	.429	11½
Washington	11	17	.393	12½
New Jersey	8	22	.267	16½
Miami	8	22	.267	16½
Central Division				
Milwaukee	22	6	.733	—
Chicago	20	9	.690	1½
Detroit	20	11	.645	2½
Atlanta	16	13	.552	5½
Indiana	12	18	.400	10
Cleveland	11	19	.367	11
Charlotte	9	19	.321	12

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	19	7	.731	—
Utah	20	10	.667	1
Houston	16	13	.552	4½
Dallas	10	17	.370	9½
Minnesota	9	19	.321	11
Orlando	7	23	.233	14
Denver	6	24	.200	15
Pacific Division				
Portland	27	4	.871	—
Phoenix	19	9	.679	4½
L.A. Lakers	17	9	.654	7½
Golden State	15	13	.536	10½
Seattle	13	15	.464	12½
L.A. Clippers	11	19	.367	15½
Sacramento	6	21	.222	19

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee	28	34	24	30—106
Charlotte	26	24	20	21— 91

Sikma 9-16 1-1 22, Pierce 8-17 1-1 18; Newman 5-14 6-10 19, Gill 7-8 0-0 14. Rebounds: Milwaukee 49 (Sikma 12), Charlotte 42 (Gilliam 7). Assists: Milwaukee 27 (Robertson, Humphries 7), Charlotte 22 (Newman, Bogues, Gill 4).

Phoenix	22	29	31	32—105
Cleveland	25	22	21	15— 83

Johnson 12-22 5-5 29, McDaniel 10-17 1-1 21; Nance 9-17 4-4 22, Daugherty 4-18 6-8 14. Rebounds: Phoenix 63 (McDaniel, Majerle 9), Cleveland 45 (Nance 12). Assists: Phoenix 23 (Johnson 8), Cleveland 20 (Nance, Ehlo 5).

Denver	21	25	28	33—107
Detroit	29	25	32	32—118

Davis 9-14 4-4 23, Jackson 8-21 3-4 20; Rodman 15-21 4-5 34, Bedford 8-14 4-6 20. Rebounds: Denver 44 (Cook 12), Detroit 73 (Rodman 25). Assists: Denver 23 (Adams 9), Detroit 36 (Dumars 13).

L.A. Clippers	23	23	32	29—107
Atlanta	30	34	22	34—120

Norman 9-17 5-6 23, Smith 4-14 15-16 23; Wilkins 12-25 10-10 35, Rivers 6-17 7-9 21. Rebounds: Los Angeles 55 (Smith 11), Atlanta 65 (Wilkins 16). Assists: Los Angeles 28 (Norman, Martin, Manning, Garrick 5), Atlanta 34 (Rivers 11).

San Antonio	34	27	24	34—119
Indiana	45	28	30	26—129

Robinson 7-11 8-10 22, Strickland 10-19 1-1 21; Miller 13-19 6-8 34, Person 8-13 0-0 18. Rebounds: San Antonio 49 (Robinson 11), Indiana 43 (Person 10). Assists: San Antonio 28 (Anderson, Strickland 8), Indiana 42 (M.Williams 12).

New York	18	18	24	26— 86
Boston	28	35	27	23—113

Ewing 6-13 7-8 19, Starks 5-6 2-2 13; McHale 8-13 4-4 20, Gamble 7-12 4-4 18. Rebounds: New York 42 (E.Wilkins 7), Boston 51 (McHale 8). Assists: New York 18 (Jackson 7), Boston 28 (Shaw 10).

Dallas	26	22	23	26— 97
Minnesota	26	19	32	38—115

Harper 12-23 3-4 29, Blackman 7-20 7-9 22; Campbell 14-28 2-2 35, Richardson 14-18 3-5 31. Rebounds: Dallas 51 (McCray 10), Minnesota 60 (Spencer 16). Assists: Dallas 21 (Harper 8), Minnesota 31 (Richardson 11).

Miami	28	30	25	21—104
Utah	25	29	34	30—118

Rice 9-16 6-6 26, Thompson 7-11 2-4 17; K. Malone 13-20 14-17 40, Stockton 4-13 13-14 25. Rebounds: Miami 44 (Davis 12), Utah 49 (Eaton 14). Assists: Miami 24 (Rice, K.Edwards 5), Utah 24 (Stockton 17).

Philadelphia	25	18	27	27— 97
Seattle	31	26	38	32—127

Barkley 7-11 10-10 24, Hawkins 6-14 3-4 16; Kemp 8-15 4-4 20, McKey 10-16 4-7 24. Rebounds: Philadelphia 36 (Barkley, Mahorn 8), Seattle 58 (Case 12). Assists: Philadelphia 22 (Hawkins 9), Seattle 33 (Payton 11).

Major College Scores

EAST

Army 89, Cent. Connecticut St. 81
Brooklyn Col. 68, Charleston Southern 66
Bucknell 79, Md.-Baltimore County 64
Colgate 71, Rider 69
Connecticut 96, Boston College 70
Dartmouth 68, Holy Cross 62
Georgetown 78, Jackson St. 54
Lehigh 82, William & Mary 79
Manhattan 73, Loyola, Md. 68
Navy 78, Lafayette 75
Pittsburgh 87, Villanova 76
SW Texas St. 89, Maine 88
Seton Hall 97, Providence 92
Siena 89, Evansville 69
Syracuse 92, St. John's 86, OT
Youngstown St. 85, Edinboro 59

SOUTH

Appalachian St. 76, N.C.-Asheville 72
Augusta 84, Winthrop 75
Butler 104, Georgia St. 96
Coll. of Charleston 63, N.C.-Wilmington 58
Detroit 88, Fla. International 75
Duke 109, Boston U. 55
East Carolina 60, Georgia Southern 59
Florida 64, Mississippi 49
Georgia Tech 84, Howard U. 77
Kentucky 81, Georgia 80
LSU 87, Vanderbilt 70
Louisiana Tech 75, Ark.-Little Rock 63
Mississippi St. 70, Tennessee 65
Morehead St. 87, Alcorn St. 85
N. Carolina St. 74, Clemson 70
New Orleans 83, Columbia 53
North Alabama 88, Murray St. 78
SW Louisiana 114, Prairie View 79
South Carolina 103, Mercer 67
Tennessee Tech 93, Tn.-Chattanooga 88
Texas-Arlington 108, Nicholls St. 84
Va. Commonwealth 80, George Mason 74
W. Carolina 88, Gardner-Webb 83
Wake Forest 74, Maryland 62

MIDWEST

Cent. Michigan 59, W. Michigan 56
Cleveland St. 68, Akron 66
E. Illinois 75, W. Illinois 68
E. Michigan 68, Ball St. 59
Indiana 109, Illinois 74
Iowa St. 86, Drake 69
Kent St. 52, Toledo 47
Miami, Ohio 82, Bowling Green 81, OT
Missouri 96, Memphis St. 82
N. Illinois 65, Ill.-Chicago 45
N. Iowa 86, Wis.-Oshkosh 64
Nebraska 78, Wis.-Green Bay 63
Notre Dame 66, Valparaiso 50
Ohio U. 75, Wright St. 56
Oklahoma St. 84, Mo.-Kansas City 67
SW Missouri St. 72, Creighton 71
St. Louis 93, Bradley 71
Virginia 94, Marquette 88
Xavier, Ohio 75, New Hampshire 54

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 86, Rice 62
Arkansas St. 88, Morgan St. 42
Houston 87, Baylor 85
Lamar 104, Southern U. 88
Texas 93, Texas A&M 67
Texas Christian 86, W. Kentucky 80, OT
Texas Tech 56, Southern Meth. 54
Tulsa 114, Miss. Valley St. 56

FAR WEST

S. Utah 85, Stephen F.Austin 60
Utah St. 111, UC Irvine 88

European Clubs

Korac Cup, Third Round

Estudiantes Madrid 85, Panionios Athens 81
Cibona Zagreb 81, Charlottenburg 87
Phonola Caserta 90, Hapoel Tel Aviv 76
Joventut Badalona 88, Mulhouse 45
Ostend 97, KK Zadar 99

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Norwich 2, Nottingham Forest 6

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	22	13	7	51	158	127
Philadelphia	21	18	5	47	146	141
New Jersey	19	14	9	47	159	137
Pittsburgh	21	18	3	45	176	154
Washington	19	22	1	39	137	138
N.Y. Islanders	14	20	5	33	112	135
Adams Division						
Boston	20	12	8	48	136	109
Montreal	20	17	5	45	134	133
Buffalo	15	16	9	39	135	131
Hartford	17	20	4	38	116	137
Quebec	9	25	7	25	113	181

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	27	13	3	57	141	112
St. Louis	21	12	6	48	138	112
Detroit	20	17	4	44	144	141
Minnesota	11	24	7	29	123	148
Toronto	12	26	2	26	115	160
Smythe Division						
Calgary	22	14	5	49	169	130
Los Angeles	19	14	5	43	152	129
Edmonton	18	18	2	38	175	126
Vancouver	17	22	3	37	131	159
Winnipeg	13	22	8	34	140	154

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles	0	0	1—1
N.Y. Rangers	1	1	2—4

Tonelli (8); Gartner (21), Kisio (5), Ogrodnick (18), King (5). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Richter) 9-5-8—22. New York (on Hrudey) 18-8-6—32.

N.Y. Islanders	2	1	1	1—4
Buffalo	0	3	2	0—5

Chyzowski (3), LaFontaine (21), Berg (4), Flatley (13); Turgeon 2 (17), Andrevchuk 2 (17), Mosiny (11). Shots on goal: New York (on Puppa) 11-8-10—29. Buffalo (on Hackett) 10-5-13—28.

Minnesota	1	1	0	0—2
Detroit	4	1	1	0—6

Dahlen (9), Modano (12); Racine (3), Fedorov (18), Carson (13), Fedyk (7), Yzerman 2 (25). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Chevaldae) 9-12-11—32. Detroit (on Hayward, Casey) 11-7-6—24.

Vancouver	2	0	0	0—2
Hartford	2	0	3	0—5

Kron (3), Quinn (5); Verbeek (21), Francis (13), Wilson 2 (5), Verbeek (22). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Resnugh) 9-4-7—22. Hartford (on Gamble) 15-4-7—26.

Calgary	1	2	0	0—3
Winnipeg	0	1	2	0—3

M. Hunter (7), Gilmour (9), Sweeney (6); Sykes (8), Olausson (9), Kumpel (4). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Essensa) 10-9-9-2—30. Winnipeg (on Wamsley) 6-3-9-1—19.

Montreal	1	1	1	0—3
Edmonton	0	0	5	0—5

Cassels (4), Richer (16), Courtnall (12). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Ranford) 13-10-4—27. Edmonton (on Racicot) 11-4-10—25.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Jeff Ballard, pitcher, on one-year contract.
National League
ST. LOUIS—Signed Alex Trevino, catcher, to one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

SACRAMENTO—Signed Jim Les, guard, to 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

L.A. RAIDERS—Waived Ricky Hunley, linebacker. Signed Darin Jordan, linebacker.
NEW ORLEANS—Put Milton Mack, cornerback, on injured reserve. Signed Van Jakes, cornerback.
WASHINGTON—Put Eric Williams, defensive tackle, on injured reserve. Re-signed Sidney Johnson, defensive back.

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†FRANCE	19*-0011	U.K.	0800-89-0011
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POSTCARD

Where Monarchs Rule

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

EL ROSARIO, Mexico — Silent except for the dry whir of their wings, millions of orange and black butterflies swarmed in a brilliant canopy over this fir-studded mountainside in one of nature's strangest and most beautiful spectacles.

Some spread in gaudy carpets over a brook as it dribbled from the woods into small cornfields. Countless others zig-zagged in flight, seeming to frolic in the winter sun. Higher up the slope, they gathered in shimmering colonies on the boughs, turning entire trees orange in an ageless and still mysterious rite.

The annual winter congregation of monarch butterflies has begun here in the mountains of Mexico's Michoacan state, about 150 kilometers (100 miles) west of Mexico City.

The clouds of delicate insects, estimated at 35 million just on the mountainside rising from El Rosario, arrived in small groups from breeding grounds in the northern United States or southern Canada beginning in November. Millions more alighted on the other side of the Campanario Ridge, at Chincua, or to the south at a site called Nicolas Romero.

In all, scientists say, the butterflies have selected a dozen winter hideouts in the mountains. As they do every year, about 100 million of them will spend five months basking in the pure air and relative warmth before heading back north to complete their extraordinary life cycle.

□

Although seasonal migration is relatively frequent for birds, the monarch is one of the few butterflies known to make such a trip. Smaller groups of monarchs spend the winter along the California or Florida coasts. But for reasons known only to the pre-Columbian spirits who are said to inhabit these mountains, most monarch butterflies, those who begin their travels in the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada, unerringly come to southwestern Mexico.

No one knows for sure how they do it. Their trip from southern Canada has been measured at up to 4,000 kilometers. Scientists have tracked some monarch butterflies at 1,000 meters (more than 3,000 feet) in the air, gliding along atop thermal currents and unfailingly adjusting course toward a landing in El Rosario and the other nearby sites.

Strangest of all, the butterflies that show up every November are three or four generations downstream from those that left the previous spring.

Few of the insects survive the entire migratory cycle. They reproduce in the southern states on their way north and die. Their progeny resume the flight, producing roughly one generation a month. Those that survive into the fall head back to the wintering sites that only their ancestors knew.

The navigational system built into their minuscule brains apparently is passed along genetically. But no one understands why one generation of monarch butterflies along the U.S.-Canadian border suddenly decides to head for the Michoacan mountains at the first sign of a fall chill or why that generation lives 10 times as long — to cover the entire flight south — as its immediate forebears that migrated north in several generations.

□

U.S. and Canadian scientists, seeking the answers to these questions, discovered the butterflies' winter refuge here only 16 years ago. But for José Reyes, who was born in this mountain hamlet, it was not really a discovery. He has watched the butterflies come and go for most of his 58 years.

The butterflies that sparkle in the sunlight for almost half the year in a silent display of beauty have transformed Reyes's life and that of El Rosario's several hundred other inhabitants.

Once settled in for the winter, he told a visitor, the butterflies spend their nights huddled on the branches of fir-like trees called oyamel locally. The trees, native to this region only, are called *abies religiosos* scientifically, because their boughs were used in pre-Columbian worship.

The butterflies begin to stir with the first light of dawn, Reyes said. Breaking away from the security and comfort of their colonies, they dart into sunbeams that filter through the branches and ride them down toward the plateau to drink in the creekbed and feed on the violet flowers of milkweed.

Researchers have told Reyes the milkweed honey contains a substance that, once in the butterflies' system, protects them from predatory birds. Any bird that eats a monarch butterfly vomits it back up, they have found.

The central government's Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology has declared the butterflies' winter grounds a nature preserve, barring Reyes and other villagers from logging in the forests where they live.

Mayor José Arismendi of the town of Angangueo, just down the mountainside, said up to 1.5 million visitors a year pass through to see the spectacle.

The House of Victor Kuzmin

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

VOLOGDA, U.S.S.R. — In a country that tends to stack its masses in identical state apartments the size of walk-in closets, the house that Victor Kuzmin is building is an object of envy and wonder.

The 10,000 square feet (about 920 square meters) of house-in-progress contain a gymnasium, workshops, a sheep-breeding pen, two greenhouses and living quarters whose arched windows look out across the frozen Vologda River to the gilt church domes of this provincial city in northern Russia.

With its brick ramparts, its two hulking guard dogs and the little German pistol by the bedside, Kuzmin's home is, indeed, his castle. But more than that, it is his credential.

Kuzmin has never carried a Communist Party card and holds no position entitling him to live in such grandeur except the one he proudly bestows upon himself: self-made man.



Vladimir Sunsovsky/Zuja Pictures for The New York Times

Self-made man Victor Kuzmin and his castle in Vologda.

But the house, mortared and joined and glazed by his own restless hands, has established Kuzmin as such an exceptional figure in this city of 286,000 people that the local authorities do not know whether to anoint him the city's master builder or send him for a psychiatric examination.

This year they have tried to do both. "The new authorities need people like me," Kuzmin said. "The old authorities consider me dangerous, and of course they are right. Anyone independent is a threat to them."

Kuzmin, an elfish man of 45 years with a nervous squint and dimpled cheeks, was trained as a construction engineer and architect. He strayed from the conventional track while working as deputy director of a state construction company.

The turning point came, he explained, when he was offered the directorship of the enterprise on the routine condition that he join the Communist Party. He declined.

He recalled with vehemence: "I saw that many of our problems stemmed from the incompetence of managers who were sent to run a brick factory today, a chicken and pig breeding farm tomorrow, and an optical instruments plant the next day — not because of any qualifications, but simply because they had a party card.

"I saw what kind of dirt these people were, and I did not want to join them."

The young architect found plenty of work, sketching theater sets, designing book jackets, remodeling apartments and making furniture. He bought a Volga sedan and a video player. He wore leather coats, a symbol of wealth here.

In 1987 the director of a state farm on the edge of town commissioned Kuzmin to convert an old boiler room into a sports hall for the farmers. In compensation for this and other projects, Kuzmin was given eight acres (3.2 hectares) of unused land on a bend in the river, including the ruin of an earlier dreamer's unfinished house.

He sold all his belongings and spent the next three years in a frenzy of construction. Living on his wife's pay from a local vodka bottling plant, he bartered and scavenged for building materials, welding together his own homemade table saw and lathe.

Nothing is quite finished yet, and only the third-floor kitchen, where his wife, Larisa, steamed potatoes for a makeshift supper, was warm enough to sit in without a parka on a recent day. What is done, however, is done with the kind of care unknown in mass-produced Soviet housing.

Along the way, Kuzmin has generated his own small flock of guardian angels, including the city's mayor and local state industrialists, who have rewarded his energy by sanctioning his widening entrepreneurial interests.

To circumvent the limits on personal ownership, Kuzmin registered himself as a small business. In addition to the house, his company now encompasses three woodworking shops that employ 30 people in furniture, folk crafts, cottage-building and home repair.

His ambitions are large, and would probably seem fantastic if the house did not command such credibility.

Kuzmin said he has City Council approvals in hand to take his company public and open an investment bank, as well as the license to develop an international trade center on 20 prime acres in the center of the city.

His backers, he said, include an Austrian company, a local forest products enterprise and a plant that makes rocket launchers for the space program.

Some of the neighbors resent the fact that Kuzmin has done well, and some of the authorities despise him for getting away with it. He understands both: the envy of a populace raised on egalitarian poverty, and the alarm of a totalitarian system that knows that private prosperity is a particularly alluring form of dissent.

At one point in his skirmishes over his property, Kuzmin wrote a letter entreating the local authorities to "stop playing cat and mouse."

A city judge — whose last name, Koshkin, means cat — took the phrase as an intentional insult, and Kuzmin was summoned by the provincial prosecutor to appear for a psychiatric examination.

Well aware that in Soviet tradition such an exam can mean a long spell of confinement in a mental ward, the architect fled to Moscow and hid in the hotel room of his congressman.

He was so despondent that he stopped at the U.S. Embassy and added his name to the long waiting list of those seeking to emigrate.

In October he found a doctor who certified that Kuzmin showed no signs of mental trauma. He passed around the documents and his cranial X-rays to his supper guests.

For all the troubles he has encountered here, Kuzmin estimates that the prospects for would-be entrepreneurs are greater in the provinces than in the saturated metropolises, Moscow and Leningrad.

The natural resources and the labor force are here, and though old envies persevere, there is a growing minority of local officials desperate for someone to help them put right the shambles of Communist economic mismanagement.

"Of course, they can come tomorrow and put me up against the wall, and there will be nothing surprising about it," Kuzmin concedes. But he declined to dwell on the prospect, saying he is "tired of being afraid."

"I have a lot of friends who are clever and competent, but they are broken," he mused. "Even now, when so much is allowed, they are frightened of doing anything, because their wings have been clipped.

"And these are people who have very little to lose. I have something to lose."

PEOPLE

A Gift From Kasparov

When **Garri Kasparov**, 27, the world chess champion, successfully defended his title against his seemingly perpetual challenger, **Anatoli Karpov**, 39, he not only won the first prize of $1.7 million but a trophy valued at $1 million. Kasparov now says he will sell the trophy, which is studded with 1,018 diamonds, and give the money to dispossessed Soviet Armenians. "I won the world championship in the final minutes of the year," Kasparov said, referring to the match that began Oct. 8 in New York and ended New Year's Eve in Lyon. He added that he had not forgotten "the year started with a tragedy" — the thousands of Armenians who fled Kasparov's hometown of Baku during ethnic violence with the majority Muslim Azerbaijanis.

□

Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, the U.S. umbrella labor organization, was in Warsaw at the invitation of Solidarity to witness the swearing in of Lech Walesa as Poland's president on Dec. 22. Sitting with the other VIPs, Kirkland, who does not speak Polish, was unable to hear his interpreter because of all the noise. Kirkland decided to watch everyone else: When they applauded, he applauded. At one point, the audience broke into lively applause and Kirkland joined in. His interpreter quickly interrupted him with, "You can't clap now, he's praising you."

□

Mayor **David Dinkins** of New York, which had a record 2,200 murders last year, seems to think that the Big Apple's biggest problem is inadequate television coverage. He is planning to begin a weekly television program on a city-owned station. A spokesman, criticizing the "sound bites" common in TV news, said that the broadcast would "allow the mayor to express himself in sort of a casual, conversational approach instead of one or two sentences."

□

Randy Travis in concert was the biggest grossing country music singer in 1990, with $9.7 million from 77 concerts attended by more than 565,000 fans, Amusement Business magazine says.

□

Arnold Schwarzenegger, after making $12 million for his current comedy "Kindergarten Cop," is to receive a private jet instead of cash for his work in the sequel to the sci-fi movie "Terminator."

□

The celebrations in England this year of the 500th birthday of **King Henry VIII** won't neglect his wives: He had six, of whom he beheaded two. "We are well aware of all the wives and we won't gloss over what happened, but there are many other exciting things about his reign that are worth remembering," said **Jane Tehan**, head of marketing at the English Tourist Board. Henry divorced his first and fourth wives, **Catherine of Aragon** and **Anne of Cleves**, and he had his second and fifth wives, **Anne Boleyn** and **Catherine Howard**, beheaded for adultery. His third wife, **Jane Seymour**, died while queen and the sixth, **Catherine Parr**, outlived him.

□

In a new book on the downfall of former Mayor **Marion Barry** of Washington, "Marion Barry: The Politics of Race," **Jonathan Agronsky** writes that the sting operation in which the mayor was taped smoking crack had the rare personal approval of **FBI Director William Sessions** and that **Attorney General Dick Thornburgh** had given his verbal approval. Agronsky also writes that **President George Bush** was approached by an unidentified "high ranking black leader" after the arrest to work out a plea bargaining deal. According to what Agronsky describes as a "reliable source in the civil rights community," the president replied: "No, I'm not going to intervene. I want him to go to jail."

□

Even actors, usually plagued by autograph collectors, sometimes want signatures for themselves. **Martin Sheen**, in the Dallas Morning News newsroom to prepare for a miniseries in which he plays a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, met the real thing: **David Hammers**, a Pulitzer winner for a 1988 story detailing the investigation of a private airplane crash in poor weather. Hammers signed his autograph to Sheen: "To Martin: Don't fly when it rains."

□

Martha Pope, a longtime legislative strategist to the Senate majority leader, **George Mitchell**, is to become the Senate's first woman sergeant at arms. She succeeds **Henry K. Giugni**, a burly former policeman. The sergeant at arms is one of the Senate's original officers, a job dating to 1789. Today, the sergeant at arms is the head of a large bureaucracy serving the Senate in ways never envisioned by the founding fathers. One remainder of the early days: When the Senate cannot muster a quorum, the sergeant can be ordered to arrest senators who fail to go to the chamber of their own accord. Giugni once was forced to carry **Senator Bob Packwood** of Oregon to the chamber when he declined to go voluntarily. Pope says that if such trouble comes, she will try, instead, "to be persuasive."



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